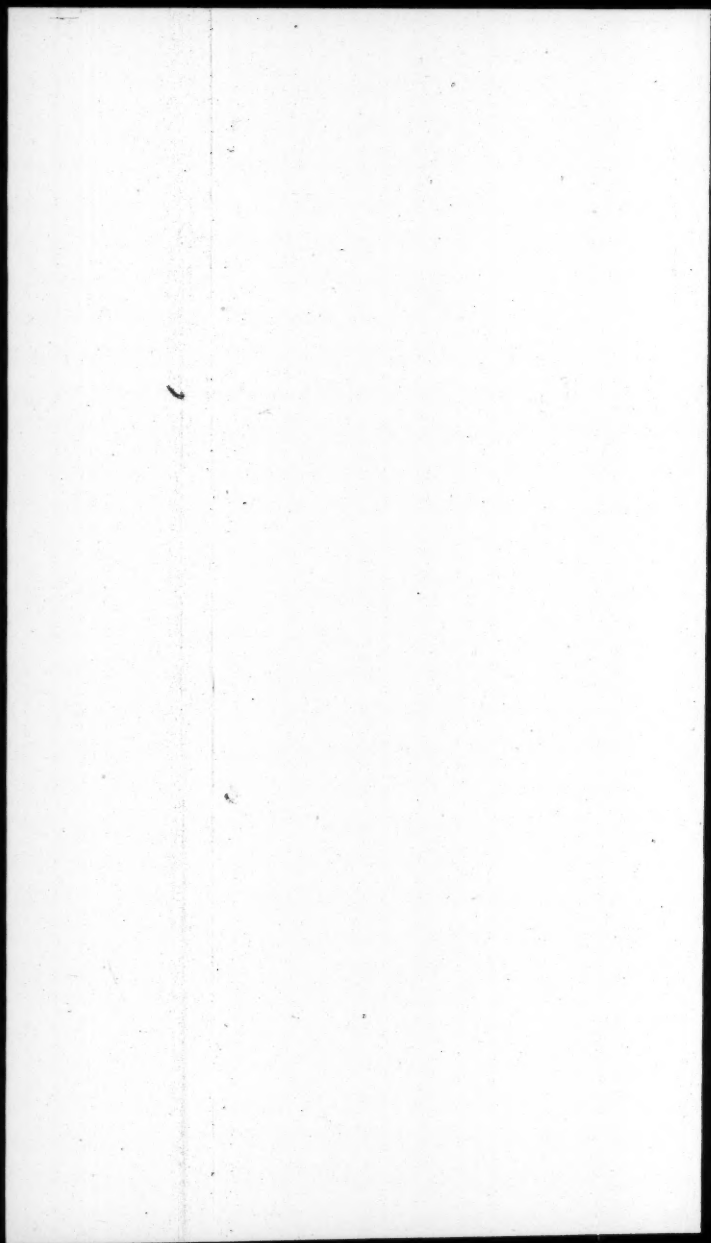




AUGUSTUS ANGLICUS.

F. H. Van. Houe. sculp.



^DAugustus Anglicus:

A Compendious

V I E W
OF THE
Life and Reign
OF THAT
Immortal and Glorious
MONARCH,
Charles II.

*Heu! modo Tantus ubi es? Tumulo portaris & Igni;
Et vorat invictos Flamma rogosque Sinus.*

Ovid. *ad Liv. Augustam.*

L O N D O N,

Printed for Samuel Holford, at the Crown
in the Pall-Mall, 1686.

Dr 1890.61 *

TO THE
READER.

READER,

THOU mayest, perad-
venture, wonder to see
so long a Life (every
day whereof was fill'd
with Action) crouded into so
small a Compass, since it is im-
possible for the largest Volume
to contain it ; But the reason
A 3 which

To the Reader.

which prevail'd with me to engage in an Undertaking of this nature was, That all the Corners of the Land might be fill'd with the Knowledge of his Great and Magnanimous Actions, and the Wonderful Revolutions that happened in his time. And that those who have neither Money to buy nor leisure to read the larger Volumes, which may be expected upon that Subject, (a *Subject* so great, so useful, and exemplary, that it's pity the poorest Citizen or the meanest Peasant should be ignorant of it) might be instructed in it; And the consideration that it is impossible for any man to want either Matter or Words, while he writes of him, since the Life and Reign of *CHARLES* the Second is a Subject that even dullness

To the Reader.

ness it self would treat of wittily ;
and all *Europe* , nay the whole
World at present and in future
Ages will unanimously join with
me in his Praises , and greatly
encourage me to persue my De-
sign ; For the utmost bounds
of the Earth were acquainted
with Him , and his Name will
be laid up and preserved with
the greatest Veneration in the
Libraries of *Asia* ; so that men
shall hear his Praises by Inter-
preters , as well as have it pro-
claimed within the compass of his
own Kingdoms.

But before thou readest the
Story of his Deeds, I would have
thee take a View of his Personal
Vertues, that so thou mayest the
better acquaint thy self with his
Genius and Temper as a Man, be-
fore thou comest to converse with

To the Reader.

those Actions which he performed as a King ; for a bad man may do something that's praise-worthy, but a good man only can be praised ; And in setting his Personal Vertues before thine eyes, I shall not compare him with his Ancestors, thereby to try, by lessening them, to amplify his greatness, but only tell thee, that he was the Son of **CHARLES** the Martyr, who neither said, nor suffer'd, nor wrote, nor begot any thing, but what was great.

So soon as he was born, Heaven notified his Birth to the World, and signified his future Greatness by a *Star*, which, at Noon-day, appeared in defiance of the Sun, either to intimate, That his Life should be continued with Miracles as it begun with
one,

To the Reader.

one, or else to prove, That if it be questioned, Whether Sovereigns are given us by chance, or presented by the Hand of the Almighty? this Prince came from Heaven, and that there is a vast disparity betwixt Kings Supernaturally made by God and those Electively constituted by Men.

In his Education he excell'd in all those Corporal Exercises, and that growth of Body for which Antiquity esteem'd the Sons of the Gods and Husbands of the Goddesses to be so remarkable; Nor was the form of his Mind less wonderful, for it was thoroughly and universally Imperial, and had the command of whatever Notion or Thing was presented to it; so that he saw the *Idea's* of all things in his own Breast. In

To the Reader.

his first Years he gave large hopes of his excelling in that Vertue which his Fathers and his own Miseries gave him an early and a large field wherein to represent it to the World ; which he did so well , that , amidst all his Distresses , he was never heard to Repine or suffer the least Complaint to escape from him , but indured the most insupportable strokes of Fortune with such a bravery of Spirit , that he seemed to have in him something above Man : And even the Gods themselves might have learned one Vertue of him , viz. that of Patience and Constancy of Mind ; which Vertues were so attractive , that even his Enemies were constrained to love him : and Sea-Rebels , whose Tempers are rough and boisterous , as the Element they

To the Reader.

they sail on, grew tender heart-
ed, and, having set their Ad-
miral on shore, delivered up
themselves to him. And having,
by his excell'g in those Ver-
tues, fill'd the neighbouring Na-
tions with his Fame, when
Exil'd from his down King-
doms, he bless'd them with
his Presence, and forc'd them
to acknowledge, that his Me-
rits far transcended even Fame
it self.

His Restauration I can com-
pare to nothing better than the
calm, delicious and jocund tem-
per of the Air and Sea, after
a violent and outrageous Tem-
pest, nor (to bring the Parallel
somewhat nearer) the great De-
luge of the World; For He,
like Noah's Dove, having found
no rest abroad, at length, re-
turn'd,

To the Reader.

turn'd, and was received again into his own Ark, bringing an Olive-branch of Peace in his Mouth; He did not leap on shore with the Sword in his hands, to conquer his stubborn and rebellious Enemies; but was saluted with the free and unanimous Voice of his relenting Subjects. *Rome* never beheld such a Triumph; Their Conquerors, indeed, were some of them mounted on Triumphal Chariots, and others more arrogantly carried on Mens shoulders, but he was brought in by and triumph'd on the hearts of Men; so that his Name will, in all the remaining Ages of the World, as well as big, in the Rolls of Fame, for that bloodless Conquest, obtained purely by his Vertues, as the Names of others have done for swimming to Victory through Seas

To the Reader.

Seas of Blood. When he return'd
out of Exile, into his own Coun-
try, (which was Exil'd when he
was so) he look'd, in the Poets
Language,

*Like Mars returning, from
the Noble Chase*

*Of flying Nations, through
the Plains of Thrace.*

Never, at one time, was so
much Joy heap'd together in
England, whose happy Inhabi-
tants were so transported at that
amazing Change, that all the
melancholy of the former Years
seem'd to have been purposely
design'd to introduce and heigh-
ten the extravagant and bound-
less Gladness of that great and
delightful Day. Every one fan-
cied, that himself received the
Shouts

To the Reader.

Shouts the gave, and imagin'd
himself a petty King, whilst he
bore a part in the Triumphs of
that Mighty Monarch. By this
happy Restauration, a due Majesty
was Restored to the Throne, Au-
thority to the Laws, Reverence
to the Inferior Magistrates, and
the Sacred Order of Bishops to
the Church, like a precious Trea-
sure found from a Shipwrack, af-
ter many years rouling in a Tem-
pestuous Sea : And having brought
Order out of all our Confusions,
and terminated all Differences by
Concord, he adorned that Peace
which he had Establish'd with good
Arts, which being introduced with
him, received Protection from
him, by opening the Temple of
Janus, and that of the *Muses* at
the same time ; for having as
great a Knowledge and Learning as any
Prince in *Christendom*, and Under-
standing

To the Reader.

standing most accurately Navigation, Astronomy, and most parts of the Mathematicks, and taking an huge delight in Conversing freely with the most knowing Men in those pleasant and useful Studies, he endeavoured to promote them in others by Publick Endowments, and Liberal Rewards.

But besides this severer sort of Learning; he had a great insight into all those sort of Arts which become a private Gentleman. So that Wit and Ingeuity, tho' it had been received before, did under him first begin to Reign, and appear upon the Stage as on a Throne, it being scarcely more encourag'd and environ'd with greater Pomp and Splendor in the peaceable Reign of *Augustus*, after he had put a period to that long Civil War, wherein the Sword would permit

To the Reader.

permit nothing else to be sharp
besides itself.

Tho' he had as much good
Nature as would, perhaps, have
serv'd an hundred other Men,
(a word peculiar to our *English*
Tongue, and a thing peculiar to
Charles the Second, as the Great
Chancellor observed) yet he took
an extreme delight in that part
of Poësie which is known by the
Name of *Satyr*, which tho' not
very Famous for good Nature,
is doubtless the best and most be-
neficial of all the ways of Wri-
ting which the Poets follow ; for
it does not only tell Mankind of,
but likewise chastises them for
their Faults : So that I wonder why
the Antients, when they bestow'd
so many several kinds of Poetry
on the favour and influence of so
many *Muses*, could not find in
their

To the Reader.

their Hearts to allow one *Goddeſs* to *Satyr*. But whatever diſrepect it met with from them, I am ſure in our Age it hath found Protection, eſpecially from this King.

How Good and Gracious a Maſter he was, thoſe Nobles who had the Honour to attend his Courts, can beſt declare; for they know, that notwithstanding he held in his hands both Rewards and Punishments, yet in the latter he was very ſparing, and the offending Courtier was uſually excuſed before hand. They know likewiſe how careful he was to Advance thoſe whoſe Merits excelled their Birth, leſt the condition of ſuch ſhould be worſe, as deſerved to have a Noble Poſterity, than of ſuch as had Noble Anceſtors. And how great the
Ver-

To the Reader.

Vertues of Humility and Condescension were in him, which yet were attended with a kind of Majestick Royalty. The Affection and Reverence of his Subjects served him instead of Terror, and his own Vertues he accounted his safest Guard, looking upon his Sword to serve rather for Ornament than Defence.

But what Charms can withstand the Ingratitude and Malice of Diabolical Rebels, who notwithstanding his many Perfections (which deserv'd from them a better Treatment) Plotted against his Sacred Life, and had accomplish'd their accursed Conspiracy, had not Heavens indulgent care preserv'd him by a Miracle, and made that Element propitious to him, which so often proves cruel and destructive to others.

But

To the Reader.

But when he had run through all the violencies of a Tumultuary Life, and had escaped the threatening Dangers of Impious and Unreasonable Men, establish'd his Throne in Righteousness and Peace, and as we may properly say, just began to enjoy himself, he was summoned by Death to take Possession of a more enduring Crown. Who then can forbear complaining, when neither the most inestimable Riches, and unperishing Graces of the Mind, nor yet the most enlarg'd Extremities of Glory and Greatness, spreading themselves on the one hand towards the Warlike Thunder; and on the other towards the Peaceful Scepter, nor the united Prayers of a whole Nation, were able to render one Person Immortal? But he whose tender years were try'd by the austerity of a gloomy Fate,
and

To the Reader.

and whose Life was, to the Amazement of his Enemies, and the Joy of his Friends, preserved from so many *Oliverian* Snares, must (after he had Restor'd Peace to a Nation which had been long oppress'd by Civil War, and reach'd the utmost degrees of Fame, by staining the *British* Seas so often with his Victories, and rendring himself the supreme Arbitrator and Moderator of *Europe*, wherein he made so great a figure, that when he was mov'd the World was mov'd, and when quiet it was still) have a period put to his Temporary Reign, and die like one of us: Tho' his Memory shall remain till Time shall be no more, and wondering Posterity shall shew their Children the Cottage where he rubb'd off his Martial Dust, and the Sacred Tree
where-

To the Reader.

wherein he conceal'd himself from the inquisitive search of his Blood-thirsty Enemies, and tell them that he was justly stiled, *The English Augustus*, or, The Restorer of *Great Britain*, this other World, to its Primitive Happiness, Peace and Tranquility.

But lest we should seem to prefer our own Happiness above his, and repine at his gain, tho' our loss, let us no longer account two eyes too few to pay the tribute of our tears, and bedew his Sacred Hearse withall: Let us not weep, as at his Father's Funeral, who fell a victim to his Enemies Malice, whilst he only yielded to Death, in obedience to the Call of Heaven: Let not this one Spectacle therefore be as hideous and frightful as that of *Xerxes*, when he was viewing his numerous Army: Let not the Maps of the whole Earth, in proportion to the
dimen-

To the Reader.

Dimensions of his Fame, be hung
in Black : Let not that doleful
colour be any longer the Livery
of our Souls, as well as our Bo-
dies ; nor let the very Graves,
and even Joy it self, weep any
more, nor let the Expressions of
our Sorrow be as abundant as
our Sorrow it self, since he took
care in his Life-time, that we
should not lament his Death, by
leaving us a Successor who is so
much like himself, that he is the
Heir of his Virtues as well as his
Dominions. But let us prostrate
ourselves at the feet of the Al-
mighty, by whom Kings Reign,
and beg that it may be many
years before we have the like oc-
casion for Grief. That *James* the
Second may be Bless'd with a long
and prosperous Reign, and that
his Breast may never be sensible
of any other Sighs than what are
utter'd

To the Reader.

utter'd by him at his Devotion,
nor his face acquainted with o-
ther contraction, but what, like
Thunder, shall strike Traytors
and Exclusioners dead. That his
days may be upon Earth as the
days of Heaven, and that as he
hath been the great argument of
Providence, by escaping so many
Perils, so he may still remain the
great *Mathusalem* of Providence,
to declare that *Charles* still sur-
vives in him. And finally, that
without any new Disloyal and
Discriminating Times, he may
at length arise to that pitch of
Power, and continue in that
height of Safety, Success and
Glory, that Treason shall be look'd
upon as deplorable Madness, and
desperate Folly; and that by an
uninterrupted series of Tranqui-
lity, his happy Subjects may ac-
count him so happy, that if the
option

To the Reader.

option was given to any one of them, he would chuse it as a better condition to be King *Jame's* Subject, than the Monarch of an other's more Large and Wealthy Territories.

A N

The Royal History of King CHARLES the II.

THE Most Renowned and Mighty
Monarch *Charles* the Second, King of
England, was the Son and Heir of *Charles*
the Martyr and *Henrietta de Bourbon*
Daughter to *Henry* the Fourth King
of *France*; He was born at *St. James's*,
May the 30th, 1630. at which time a new
Star appeared over the place where he was
born, seeming from Heaven to congratulate
his Birth, by darting its promising influences
upon the place of it, and displacing its offi-
cious Beams in the midst of that Air, where-
in he first drew breath: Notwithstanding the
frenuous opposition of the shining Sun,
which soon after suffered an Eclipse; the Star
was generally lookt upon as an Emblem of
his future greatness and glory, and the E-
clipse of the Sun to be a sad presage, that his
glory likewise should be for a time Eclip-
sed.

He was Baptized by Dr. *Lind* Bishop of
B London,

London, on the 27th of the following Month *June*. His two Uncles *Lewis* the XIII. of *France*, and *Frederick* Prince Elector, Palatine of the *Rhine*, represented by the Dukes of *Hamilton* and *Richmond*, being his God-Fathers, and the Queen Mother of *France*, represented by the Dutchess of *Richmond* his God Mother.

He was committed in His infancy to the Indulgent care and pious tuition of the Countesse of *Dorset*, and when his growing parts rendred him too masculine, for a Feminine conduct, he was delivered first to the Earl of *Newcastle*, and then to the Tutorry of Dr. *Duppa*, Dean of *Christ Church* and Bishop of *Chichester*, by whose paines and industry His great Soul was first seasoned with those rudiments of knowledge and learning, which afterward by his own observation and experience, received so vast an increase, and rendred him that sagacious and Politick, as well a good and merciful King, which the whole series of his Reign discovered him to be.

About this time he was by order not Creation, first called Prince of *Wales*, Duke of *Cornwall*, and Earl of *Cheshire*, the revenues belonging to each of them being assigned him for the maintenance of his Court.

He attended his Father in several of his Progresses, and particularly in that to *Oxford*, where they were entertained with the acting the Royal Slave, which prov'd too Prophe-tick for both their approaching calamities; and in the Parliament which was called soon after, he sat in the *House of Peeres*, and there tryed how a Coronet would fit his Royal Head, before his Fathers Death called him to wear the Imperial Crown; about which time he was likewise installed Knight of the *Garter*, together with diverse of the Nobility who were his Attendants, and received the same Honour with him.

But after all this sad misfortune damp'd the Publick joy, and threatned the untimely setting of our rising Sun: for in the Year 1639. he first broke his Arm, and was afterward afflicted with a violent Feavor, and a Spice of the Jaundies. But it was not long before those Clouds of fear were dissipated by the perfect recovery of his health.

Some unhappy misunderstandings beginning now to grow between the King and his Parliament, several Ministers of State were called to an account by the Parliament for pretended miscarriages; among whom the most Eminent was the Earl of *Strafford*, who first led way, being by no known Law

attainted of Treason, and the King prevail'd upon by the importunity of his People, and a Letter from the Earl himself, to sign a warrant for his Execution. But the Kings tender conscience being extreemly troubled for that unwilling consent, he sent a Letter by the Prince to the Peeres, which was written with his own Hand, to desire them to forbear, or at least delay the Execution of the Earls Sentence. This was the first Publick business we find the Prince employed in, which being a work of mercy, prov'd so good an Omen of his own inclination, that it afterward appeared to be so predominant in him, as to rejoyce ove his exactest Justice. Not long after this he was one of the chief assistants in performing the Solemnities of his Sisters Marriage with the Prince of Orange.

The fatal breach betwixt the King and Parliament growing wider, and hastening to an unnatural Rupture. He went with his Father to *Hampton Court*, where some Commissioners sent thither to endeavour a pacification with the King, made their first application to him, as the most proper Mediator between his Father and his two Houses of Parliament. so early did he tread the steps, and imitate his Grandfather, in becoming a
Peace

Peace-Maker : But his endeavours therein not succeeding, he went with the King into the *North*, where he beheld a black Cloud, which tho small at its first gathering, yet was bigg with that dismal Storm, which in a little time spread it self over himself, his Father and three Nations : for going to take a view of *Hull*, one of the chief Garrisons of *England*, they were by Sir *John Hotham*, whom the Parliament had sent thither, denied entrance, and forced to wait at the Gate for several Hours. And when there was no prevailing with that early Rebel, they retired to *Tork*, where his Father made him Captain of a choice Guard of Loyal Nobles and Gentlemen, who there repaired to him. And at *Edg-hill* Fight, notwithstanding the tenderness of his years he gave such proof of his valour and courage, and was so little terrified with the horrid noise of Guns, Drums and Trumpets, the prauncing of Horses and the cluttring of Swords, to which he had never before been used, that the Earl of *Lindsey* said to those about him, *There is a Child born to end that War we now begin.*

But the Battel being lost, he returned to his Father at *Oxford*, and was there committed to the care of his Kinsman the Mar-

queſs of *Hartford*, then Chancellour of that Univerſity, who provided him Tutors in each Language, Arte and Science, wherein it concerned him as a Prince to be acquainted. And ſo great was his Love to Learning, that he applyed himſelf to his Studies with as much pains and ſeriousneſs, as the ſevereſt Gown-Man there. But finding the War between his Father and the Parliament grow more fierce and threatening, he once more left the Univerſity to take the Field, and layd aſide his Books to handle his Arms, endeavouring to ſignalize his valour by appearing in the Head of ſome Armes in the North, wherein he was ſo ſucceſſful at firſt, that Victory ſeemed to attend his Banner.

Shortly after he marcht Weſtward, and was by order from the Court attended with ſuch a Noble Retinue, as was ſuiteable to the Grandeur of a Prince of *Wales*, about which time he caſt off his *Ich Dien*, and aſſumed his ſtate, making choice of ſuch Officers as were moſt pleaſing to himſelf. About which, tho his Father made ſome exceptions, yet he greatly admired the diſcretion of his choice in general, for he had ſo brave and well ordered a Family, that it was

second to none but his Uncle *Henries*, who was said to have kept a more splendid Court then any Prince *of* *Spain* had ever done before him. And having now a Family, the King of *Portugal* offered him a Wife, but that Prince hoping to make an advantage of the Kings necessity, offered such Terms, as his Father would by no means accept of, though he returned such an answer as held him in suspense for a time, being neither willing to gratifie, nor yet to displease him.

But whilst this business was debating, he was busily employed in endeavouring to make up a much happier match betwixt his Father and the Parliament, by some overtures of Peace made to *Fairfax* their General, but was disappointed therein by *Fairfaxes* refusing to treat about it, in regard those proposals were fitter to be made to the Parliament then to him, who was only their Servant, whereupon he desired leave for the Lords *Hopton* and *Culpepper* to attend the King, and mediate with him for a treaty with the Parliament, but could not prevail therein neither, for *Fairfax* instead of gratifying his reasonable Request, desired him to disband his Army, promising

raising upon his so doing to conduct him with honour to the Parliament, to which he answered, ~~that~~ he did not expect his overture of Peace should have brought him an inhibition to quitt his duty to his Father by Dividing his Intrest from that of his Majesties, whereby he should render himself unworthy, and incapable to enjoy the benefit of that Peace he laboured to obtain, and that if his former propositions were rejected, he would give the World no cause to believe he would forfeit that Honour, which alone could preserve him in a capacity to act as an Instrument to preserve this Kingdom from dissolution, and would with patience attend Gods pleasure, untill his endeavours might be appyed with the preservation of his Innocency.

Not being able to accomplish a Reconciliation between his Father and the Parliament which he designed, he returned again to *Oxford*, where he was more successful in a like undertaking, viz. the reconciling his two Cousins *Rupert* and *Maurice* to the King, into whose displeasure they had fallen. And notwithstanding the failure of his late undertakings, he still endeavoured
to

to compose those unhappy differences, which had driven his Father from *London*, and afterward proved so Ruinouse to the *Royal Family*, and the whole *Nation*, as appears by diverse Letters which he wrote from thence to the *Speaker of the House of Commons*. But whilst he was endeavouring Peace, some whose malice and Interest made implorable, and old guilt rendered desperate, were preparing for the Battle, for *Fairfax* and *Cromwel* fell with incredible fury upon his Army, consisting chiefly of the Trayned Bands of his Duke dome of *Cornwall*, commanded by the Lord *Hopton*, and vanquishd it; which unhappy news being brought him, and several other unwelcome Messages persuing each other as fast as Waves do in a Storm, and coming as thick as the Messengers of *Jabs* Calamities, he was advised to consult his own safety; and since he could not by all his persuasions procure a pacification, either by Art or Argument, dint of Sword or strength of Reason, preserve himself (to the Kingdoms growing hopes) for happier dayes, wherein he might with more fortunate success apply his Sovereign Balm to heal the bleeding Breaches of three dayes.

Nations, in order whereunto he went attended by the Lords *Gowring* and *Cullpeper*, and Sir *Edward Hyde*, to the Isle of *Sailly*, where he was no sooner arrived, but he received a solemn invitation from the Parliament in a seeming tender and dutiful way, to come to them, and remain in such places, and entertain such attendance and Councillors as they should appoint: But he told them he could not accept their invitation without his Fathers privity and consent, and therefore desired the Lord *Capel* might have a Pass granted him to the King at *Oxford* to treat with him about it; desiring likewise the assistance of the Reverend Father in God, the Arch-Bishop of *Armagh*, neither of which would be granted, for they were so far from complying with his desires, that by an *Ordinance* made for that purpose, they debarr'd him from all future converse with such Loyal attendance, as would otherwise willingly have waited on him there, to deceive the tediousness of his solitude, so that those who would now adventure to repair to him, or supply their unhappy absence by the cruel correspondence of a Letter, were to run the hazard of dying without mercy. During
his

his abode there he spent his time in viewing that and the adjacent *Islands*, to try if peradventure the Persons or the places might furnish him with the knowledge of any thing to which he was a Stranger before, or which he might observe for the future benefit of his Kingdom.

After this he betook himself to *France* to visit his Mother, who resided in that Court, where he was received with all imaginable demonstrations of joy. But his active disposition rendring him soon weary of a tedious and easie retirement, he desired leave to go that Summer into the Field with the Duke of *Orleans*, at the Head of a *French* Army, which then marcht into *Flanders* against the *Spaniards*; the *Queen* wrote about it to the King, who refused to permit it, and advised him to expect Instructions from him, how to dispose of himself, more to his Kings, his Fathers, his own and his Countries service, in obedience to which Royal command, he quitted his own wishes, and attended his Fathers further pleasure, which he shortly after received in an inclosed Commission sent him by the King, to be *Generalissimo* of all the Loyal Forts, which had survived
the

the late unhappy overthrow. And the Scots pretending an Extraordinary tenderness of his safety, honour and conscience, humbly desired his Father not to suffer him, who was their present hope, and their future happiness, to be exposed in his Younger years to such forraign temptations and dangers, as might have those unhappy influences upon his Kingdoms, that the Child unborn might Run for, since Princes are such publick Persons, that in their single Fate are involved the concerns of whole Nations, *Rex est publica pars Major meliorque mei*; And to testify their affection to him, wrote themselves to him to invite him thither, protesting that none of the present calamities, except his Fathers distress, and restraint afflicted them so much as his absence, and engaging the publique Faith of that Kingdom, for his safety, honour and freedom. But having learned by too sad experience, what faithless trustees they were of Princes Persons! he thought it dangerous for the Son, to trust himself with those who had betrayed the Father, and therefore waved going thither.

Some remainders of his Cornish Forces

now

now getting to a Head, and others upon
 order marching to him out of *Ireland*,
 he met them in the *Isle of Gerssey*, where
 he possessed himself of some Vessels which
 lay there, and joyned them to those he
 had brought with him out of *France*;
 whereupon the Parliament sent him a Let-
 ter by Collonel *Russel*, wherein they hum-
 bly desired him for his Fathers, his own,
 and his thrice more then miserable King-
 doms sake, to come amongst his Fathers
 Subjects, promising there upon to afford
 all that lay in their power to give, or him-
 self could expect to receive. But not
 daring to trust them, he waved their com-
 plement, and proceeded to manage his
 affairs by Sea and Land, so as they might,
 had they proved successful, have enabled
 the King in the approaching treaty to
 stand upon such Terms as conducted most
 to his Honour, both as a Man, a Christian
 and a King: In order whereunto he sent
 Commissions to several Persons of Ho-
 nour and trust, to promote the Royal
 Interest by Land, as himself resolved to do
 by sea, and publisht a Declaration where-
 in he declared himself rather the averter
 of his Peoples Priviledges, then his own
 Rights,

Rights, as tho he fought against his Subjects, not to make himself, but them happy against their wills : But such was their stubborn peevishness, that all his confessions were slighted, and his endeavours come to nothing, wherefore he next applied himself to force, making several Honourable, tho unsuccessful attempts, to reduce his Rebelious Subjects to the obedience of their Sovereign. *Poyer* and *Langborn* raise a thousand Men in *Wales*, and kept *Pembroke*, *Tenby* and *Chepsto* on his behalf, but soon after received a total Rout, and were both made Prisoners.

Nor had his affairs much better success in *Surrey*, *Essex*, *Kent*, and the City, who having first petitioned, and then fought for their own Peace, the Kings Honour and Liberty, and the Kingdoms establishment, were able to accomplish nothing to purpose. The *Kentish* men rendivouzed at *Blackheath*, under Sir *Edward Hales*, but were after some Skirmishes forced to disperse themselves again.

In the mean time he lay with his Fleet in the *Downes* waiting for a supply of
Land

Land Forces, which the Prince of Orange was raising for his Service in Holland, where he seized several Merchants Ships, which he would not release without a ranfome of 200000 pound, tho he intended his Subjects future gain in that present loss, by employing it in defence of their Laws and Liberties. Deale Castle being in danger to be taken by the Rebels, he Landed some Forces for its relief, who were vanquishd almost as soon as Landed, Rebellion seeming to have chain'd the Goddess Fortune to its side, as the Trojans are said to have done, for it was so deploreably successful, that where ever it met with Loyalty it presently vanquishd it.

But notwithstanding this loss he would have hazarded himself for the relief of Colchester, wherein Sir Charles Lucas, and the Lord Capel with their Essex Forces were besieged by Fairfax, had he not been perswaded by those about him to desist from that dangerous enterprize, and reserve his hitherto unblemished reputation to expect a fairer opportunity, since his Forces were so small that he could not with any probability expect success against such powerful and numerous Enemies.

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But *Fairfax*, whose actions were performed as soon as thought, and whose designs did almost prevent his performances, reduced those Noble and generous Souls, who had somewhat weakly Imprisoned themselves in a place, where they would be sooner tyred then overcome, reduced that City to great extremities; which made the Heroick Loyalists resolve to make a general Sally upon the Enemy. For there being now no calamity unsuffered, which they could possibly fear, they thought it far better to go forth, and meet their sudden doom with a possibility of conquest, then stay within the Town and dye by Peace-Meals. But the Soldiers and Townsmen shrinking in the midst of their brave attempt, they were forced to yield themselves to the General as Prisoners of War.

His brave and Warlike attempts for the restoring his Fathers Liberty, having thus proved unsuccessful, he was forced to content himself with being unhappy, since he had approved himself to be Loyal, and so retired to the Hague, where he resided with his sister the Princess of Orange to avoid the treachery of *Mazarine*, who was dealt withall by the English rebels

bels to trappan him. And to take off the suspicion, the Parliament might otherwise have had of him, during the time of the approaching treaty; about which having heard some uncertain rumours, he wrote to his Father by the Lord Seymour, for better satisfaction, that so he might manage his designs and counsels, suteable to his Fathers exigence, and being bigg with expectation of the joyful news Seymour should bring him upon his return of such a settled Peace, as might prove safe and honourable to the King, and advantageous to the Subject, he received information, that the treaty was begun indeed, and so far advanced that the Kings confessions were voted by the Parliament, to be a sufficient ground for them to proceed upon for the settlement of the Nation, with his Majesties consent, who was in order thereunto, to have been restored to the freedom, safety and honour, that became his place: upon the hearing whereof, he assured himself, tht his Father having now granted as much as modesty could ask, there would undoubredly follow a peace and settlement of the Kingdom, unless the happiness and not the error of the Government were

were some Mens grievance : Which proved but too true : for to such a height was the malice and impudence of Cromwel and some other Officers of the Army now grown, that they resolve to employ their power against those who gave it them, and oppose themselves against the wish-for Peace, and settlement of the Nation. In order whereunto finding that all their Pictures of Authority were now cut off by the Parliaments Resolution, they made use of plain Force, and boldly adventured to contradict the Resolves of the Parliament it self, from whence they had received their pretended Commissions, and presumed without Law first to Imprison them in their own Houses, and then to Sequester as many of them as they pleased from coming thither : whereby having pitcht a Junctio of their own, which they still Ridiculously call by the Name of Parliament, they renewed the vote of non-addresses, declared the treaty at the Isle of Weight, dishonourable and dangerous, and then proceeded to disarm the City and Country, that so there might not be a Sword drawn for the good and peace of the Kingdom, which obstacles
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being thus removed, they encourage the *Juncto*, to take away the Government by King, Lords and Commons, thereby making good what the Parliament and their Army had been formerly charged with, and from which they had endeavoured by so many Oaths and Protestations to clear themselves; desiring them moreover to proceed against all Malefactors from the highest to the lowest, wherein they impudently included and chiefly aimed at the Sacred Person of the King himself, who was in order thereunto closely imprisoned and deprived of the Honour of that State and Attendance which was due to him as a King.

And yet these were but Essayes towards, and beginnings of Sorrow to that pious tho unfortunate Prince: For it was moved in the House on the first of the following January, that he might be tryed as a Traytor, which horrid as well as senseless Vote vvas past into an Ordinance, and sent to the House of Lords, vvhether it vvas bravely opposed and throwvn out by the Peers. But the *Juncto* made upon their ungodly and destructive project, resolved notwithstanding that the Persons

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impowred therein to try the King, should proceed accordingly altho the Lords consented not.

Which unexpected and astonishing news being brought the Prince by Seymor, together vvith the Ordinance for his Fathers Tryal, he vvas thereby surprized vvith so much passion and amazement, to see all their Oaths of Allegiance, Covenants, Protestations and Treaties for Peace, conclude in Parricide and Murder, that he knew not how to contain himself, till he considered, that passion must not be suffered to disturb reason in such an exigency of affair; wherein its consultations were to be employed in the weighty business of saving a Father, a King, and three Kingdoms: and that it therefore became him rather, to give himself to discreet advice and counsel, then to sullen grief: In regard it was more Princely and Heroick to prevent the mischief, then either to be angry at it, or revenge it when it was done. In order vvhereunto he sollicites Spain, France, Holland, and the Scots, to interpose themselves on his Fathers behalf.

Who

Who accordingly, by their respective *Embassadors* and *Messengers* did mediate for his Life, offering themselves together with the *English* Peers, to become pledges for him. But the *Barbarous Juncto* having by their guilt rendered themselves so desperate, that they thought themselves no otherwise safe from the punishment of former mischiefs, then by perpetrating a far greater and unparallell'd wickedness, were inexorable, and in despite of all intreaties hurried him from the *Ile of Wight*, to bring him to his Tryal, as tho they had designed thereby to explain to the vvondring World the meaning of that Riddle, vvvhich vvvas contained in their pretence of *defending him*, vvvhilst they fought against him. And having brought him to a Tryal and unjustly condemned him in their pretended High Court of Justice, to loose his Sacred Head, the thirtieth of *January* vvvas pitcht upon for the fatal day vvvherein that Barbarous action should be perpetrated, vvvhich drawing near, the *Royal Martyr* took care vvwith good *H Ezekiah* to set his House in order, giving charge concerning the
same

same to the Dutch Embassador, vwith
 vvhom he vvas as private, as the rude-
 ness of the Souldiers vvould permit him,
 for the most part of the Saturday before
 his Execution, ordering him to carry his
 Blessing to the Prince, and deliver him
 some Papers of Instruction, written by him
 during his confinement, vvvhich equally de-
 clare the greatness of our loss in him, and
 our happines in his Successor, vvvhose
 actions vvvere ever steered according to
 that Sacred advice contained in those Pa-
 pers.

And the fatal Axe having novv deter-
 mined the Life and Reign of his Mar-
 tyr'd Father, he immediatly succeeds
 him by the Title of CHARLES
 the second, being the Lawful and un-
 doubted Heir of all his admirable and
 Heavenly vertues, as vvell as of his Domi-
 nions; being indued vvith all those quali-
 fications; vvvhich are requisite to, or could
 possibly be desired in a Prince: so that
 under the influence of his happy Reign,
 these Nations might have enjoyed as much
 happines and felicity, as their Heavns
 could have wish'd, had not their own
 folly and madnes prevented it, for no
 sooner

sooner had the *Juntes* cut down one King, but they resolved to crush Monarchy it self, thereby to maintain vvhhat they had now so far prosecuted; for the better effecting vvhhereof, they commanded by Proclamation, That none should presume to Preclaim, Declare, or any way promote the Prince of Wales, or any other Person whatsoever, to be King or Chief Magistrate of England.

And for the more ensuring, and the better carrying on their Government vvvith the greater plaufibility, they published an *Act of State* for the alteration of Writts, vvhhere instead of King, the name and stile, *Et custodes Libertatis Angliae Auctoritate Parliamenti*, should be used and no other.

And having thus crushed Monarchy, they next resolve to trample down Nobility, that so they might seize the vvhole power into their own Hands, in order vvhhereunto having first voted no further Addres- ses to be made to them or received from them, they pass an Ordinance for the abolishing the *House of Lords* as dangerous and uselesse. And having thus abo-
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lished the whole form of the Ancient Government of this Kingdom, they proceeded to the consideration of establishing an other, but found it a Work of so much intricacy, that they could come to no resolution, but only agreed in a negative voice, *That there should be in England no Government for the future, either by the King or House of Peers,* and thereupon, ordered the *Great Seal to be broken,* and a new one to be made, which was delivered to the keeping of *Keeble, Whitlock, and Lisle.* They proceeded likewise to appoint such Persons as they thought would be most firm to their Interest, to exercise the Office of *Justices of the Peace,* and constituted a Council of State, and to several abolished and made void the *Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy.* But notwithstanding all their endeavours to secure themselves, the People began to be generally disaffected towards them, and notwithstanding their continuances to barr up the way to the *Imperial Throne,* which they had impudently invaded, and imparted among themselves, there were some who had courage and Loyalty enough to assert the

the Kings Right and their own Duty, in a Printed Proclamation, thrown about the streets, in the Name of the *Noblemen, Judges, Knights, Gentlemen, Ministers, Freeholders, Merchants, Citizens, &c. Freemen of England*; which Proclamation, altho' without any Solemnity or open Appearance, met with the same cheerful reception and inward loyal resolutions, as if vent had been given to a publick Manifestation of duty and joy, by His Majesties present ascending the Throne: For it revived the hearts of his mourning and disconsolate Subjects to see the sure and certain Succession thereof asserted and continued in the same most beloved and darling name, the eldest Branch and descendent of their *Martyr'd Sovereign*, in whose Ruins the *Regicides* thought to have raked up and buryed all Claims and just Titles to the Imperial Diadem of these Kingdoms.

The doleful Tydings of his Fathers death, and the sad outcries and lamentable groans, sent forth by his Loyal Subjects at the loss of their Head, found him at the *Hague in Holland*, where he was first saluted King: And the horreur thereof so seized his great Soul with wonder, that it had certainly sunk under

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the weight of it, had not the consideration, That he ought not to *sorrow as one without hope*, buoy'd-up his Spirit and Reason, forbid him to cast away himself with grief, who was then become the only hope of three Kingdoms. Wherefore he bravely cheered up, and reassum'd his wonted Courage, State and Majesty. And for the better managing his Affairs, went to *Paris* to solicit that Court to embrace his interest, and afford him some assistance for the recovery of his Rights, by discountenancing the *English* Rebels, and furnishing him with that competency of Money, Men and Arms, which might enable him not to invade his Countrey, but to encourage his own Subjects to rescue themselves from a forced Slavery: But the *French* King being under age, and Cardinal *Mazarine*, who then Govern'd the Affairs of that Kingdom being no friends to this Banished and distressed King, and holding a correspondence with his Rebels, he was able to procure no assistance from thence, whereupon he applyed himself to *Spain*, with as little success.

But the Emperour, the Princes of *Germany*, and the Kings of *Denmark* and *Sweden* highly resented his deplorable condition

condition and resolved to afford him their assistance. And *Holland* upon his account, at the intercession of the Princess of *Orange*, did, upon terms agreed on betwixt his Father and their Embassador, two days before his death, resolve not to vail to their younger sister-State, as they had been wont to do to the Kings of *England*, but by the Forlorn of some private acts of hostility, began that Quarrel which soon broke out into open war; nor was he altogether void of assistance from *England*, being underhand supplied with some money, by his Loyal Friends from thence.

But *Scotland* was more entirely at his devotion, for having shewed their sad resentment of his Fathers Death by observing a publick Fast on that occasion, the Estates of Parliament by a Proclamation, publish'd in the most solemn manner imaginable at *Edinburgh* Cross, declared him to be their lawful King and Governour, and thereupon acquainted him with what they had done, and invited him thither to take possession of that Kingdom, which invitation he shortly after accepted of, upon Terms agreed on betwixt him and Commissioners sent from the Estates of Parliament,

in *Scotland*, who were upon the conclusion of the Treaty splendidly entertained by the Prince of *Orange*.

He landed with some danger from the Rebels, who lay in wait for him, as he past the Sea, at the *Spey*, in the North of *Scotland*, whither the Parliament sent some Lords to attend him, and conduct him from thence to *Edenburgh*, where he was received by the Parliament and Committee of the Estates and Kirk with infinite expressions of Joy: The common people, like so many Eccho's to their Superiours, sounding forth nothing but *Vive le Roy*. But *Cromwel* being advanced with his Army into *Scotland*, and having been succesful in some smaller Encounters, and given them a great overthrow at *Dunbar*, they found themselves in a sad and perplext condition, for they had not only an Enemy raging in the bowels of their Kingdom, but they were extremely divided also among themselves; wherefore they now thought it high time to unite against the common Adversary. In order whereunto, a general Meeting was appointed at *S. Johnstons*, where the differences were composed and the Kings Coronation resolved on; so that now their wounds
begin

begin to heal, and their breaches to be made up again; and it was generally hoped, that those clouds of division being blown over, a serene Sky would immediately follow, and the Sun of prosperity shine on their future Proceedings.

In pursuance of those Resolutions the King was Crowned at *Schone*, in as solemn and splend'd a manner as the exigency of the time would permit. And having obtained the actual possession of one of his Kingdoms, he was not in the least daunted by the late Miscarriages, but, as if he had been encouraged by his former unhappiness, and rais'd in mind, like *Anteus*, by his fall, he proceeded to the raising of such an Army as might rather have been wish'd for by the affectionate, than expected by the rational: And indeed such was the confluence of faithful Subjects, who continually resorted to him, with a resolution to carry on, and, if possible, to maintain an *endanger'd* and an *endangering* Cause, against the most successful and hitherto prevailing Interest, that he was in a little time Master of a greater Army than himself could hope for, or his Enemies guilt or fear suspect.

Nor was his care less employed about

his Garrisons, than it was about his Forces in the Field, knowing that it was prudence to provide for a Retreat, tho' he expected a Conquest, and not neglect the providing Refuge in the worst of Dangers, whilst, according to reason, he need to think of nothing but Safety in the best of Victories; wherefore, to hasten the War, (for every minute of delay was then fatal) and cherish the dejected Vulgar with the honour and pleasure of his gracious presence, he took a Progress to view the most considerable of them, and see them well fortified and furnish'd with all necessary Provisions.

But those vast Preparations were too formidable to his *English* Rebels for them to permit 'em to go forward without an attempt at least to hinder and defeat them; wherefore, before the Levies were well compleated, *Cromwel*, who was now called out of *Ireland*, and made General of all the Rebels Forces, in the room of Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, who rather chose to lay down his Commission, than undertake the *Scotch* Invasion, made hard towards him, and thought every minute tedious, that pass'd without some action; but the King prudently declined the Battel, till he might, if possible, draw him

him (in regard he had such a greedy desire of fighting) into some disadvantage, which he was in a probability of doing soon after ; for *Cromwel* having commanded two Regiments to pass over into a narrow Island, to intercept his passage, he sent against them five or six Regiments, under the Command of Major General *Brown*, who had certainly cut them all in pieces, had not *Cromwel* hastned thither with a supply, and thereby both rescued his own Forces, and beat back *Browns*. And being flush'd with those successful beginnings, *Cromwel* pursued his advantage, and passing his Army over *Fife*, march'd immediately to *St. Johnstons*, and took it upon the first summons.

Whereupon the King, who was not able to beat him back, thought it high time to look about him ; and since *Cromwel*, that successful Rebel, had now gain'd all on the other side *Fife*, and grew every day more powerful, he resolved to advance into *England*, in expectation that the Justice and Equity of his Cause, together with the long Tyranny exercised over them by the *Juncto*, would excite his *English* Subjects to return to their Allegiance, and join with him against

theirs as well as his Enemies ; which he did, the rather, because he knew the *Scots* were always more valorous in other Countries than their own: *Cromwel* thereupon recross'd the River, and sent *Lambert*, with a select party of Horse and Dragoons, to fall upon his Reer, following him, with as much speed as could be, with the body of his Army. The King entred *England* by the way of *Carlisle*, and took such care in his march through the Country, that there was not the least Outrage committed by the Royal Army.

The *Juncto*, hearing of his march, were exceedingly terrified therewith, and presently raised all the Countries against him, declaring it High Treason for any to assist him either with Men or Money : But the Earl of *Derby*, not fearing their bugbear threatening, brought him a Supply of 250 Foot, and 60 Horse, out of the *Isle of Man*.

He met with no opposition till he came to *Warrington*, in *Lancashire*, where some considerable Forces of the Parliament were ready to cut down that Bridge, and dispute his passage ; but the *Scots* fell on them with such fury, that they prevented their design, and put them
to

to such a confused retreat, that had it been persued, as himself would have had it, but was opposed therein by *Lesley*, it might have proved the Conquest of all *England*, and that unhappy and miserable War might thereby have been ended much sooner than it was. From thence he march'd to *Worcester*, in such excellent order, and so little damage to the Country, that it look'd more like a Progress with his Nobles, than a March with his Army; which was a great demonstration of his powerful goodness and care, which could so easily frame rudeness it self to so smooth and even a temper, and form an unruly Camp into a well managed and orderly Court. In his way to *Worcester*, he summoned *Shrewsbury* by a Letter, directed to Col. *Mackworth*, Governor thereof, which was wholly composed of Bowels and Clemency; but not having that return which he expected, he march'd to *Worcester*, where he was received by the *Mayor*, *Aldermen*, and *Citizens*, with great Expressions of Loyalty.

The Earl of *Derby*, who was left in *Lancashire* to raise more Men in that and the adjacent Countries, being encountered by *Lilburn*, with his own and the

General's Regiment, was overthrown and routed, so that he narrowly escaped with some few only to the King at *Worcester*, who was now as closely cooped up in that City, by a company of fortunate Rebels, as the King of *France* was at *Agincourt*, by our brave King *Henry*, the strength of the whole Nation being about him, rather to swallow him up by their Multitudes, than conquer him by their Valour; to whom *Cromwel* comes, at length, as a Genius, to quicken them to action, they having done nothing hitherto but look on, and spirit their grave and slow approach into a fierce assault and fatal storm. The King, however, resolved to defend the City, as long as possible, against its powerful Attacks; the first whereof was the disputing a Passage over the *Severn*, at *Upton-Bridge*, which it was impossible for the Rebels to have obtained, had not either negligence or treachery, in those appointed by the King to break it down, left one Plank behind, which reach'd from Arch to Arch.

But the Bridge being gained, was immediately repaired, and *Parlement's* Army past over, whilst *Cromwel* upon a bridge of boats, pass'd the *Severne* on the other side,

side, whereby *Worcester* was very much straitened. There happened for a day or two, several small engagements with very doubtful success, Victory hovering, as it were, between the equal Rivals, doubtful which head to Crown with success, until *Cromwel* rousing up his accustomed Spirit of dispatch, appeared at *Red-hill*, and resolving to attack the City on all sides, Commanded *Fleetwood* to make the Attack on one side, whilst he himself undertook to manage it on the other, which the King perceiving from the top of the Church Steeple, where he then held a Council of war, the better to discern the Enemy's posture, ordered some to draw out from *St. Jones* to oppose *Fleetwood*, whilst others were sent in the meantime to line the hedges in *Cromwells* way, who play'd their parts so bravely that his Red-coats were glad to retire till reinforced with fresh soldiers: But then the Royalists were fore'd to give back, whereupon the King himself with invincible resolution, march'd out of *Sudbury* gate with a good Train of horse and foot, to oppose the General, whose invincible life-guard, which was called *Ironsides*, because it was customary for them to conquer, were
very

very much disordered by him, for he then performed such wonders as were almost above belief, and exercised the part both of a Courageous General and Valiant Soldier. He had his horse twice shot under him, and adventur'd to rally the disorderly Infantry in his own person, till they were utterly lost by the negligence of *Lesléy*, who sordidly suffered a brave body of horse to stand still and look on the ruine of their King and Countrey men, without striking one stroke to prevent or revenge it.

But the Field being at last unfortunately lost, he was forc'd to retreat into the City, with the loss of Duke *Hamilton*, Sir *John Douglas* and several other persons of note. It was observed that day, that like *Cesar*, he never bad his soldiers go but come, and that as he first took the Field, so he returned last from it, being not without some difficulty persuaded to retire, whereby it appeared he was not conquered, but only over-power'd.

About six in the Evening, seeing all irrecoverably lost, he march'd out at *St. Martins Gate*, leaving behind him several things of value, as a Prey to the Enemy, and indeed they were well lost, since

since by their loss he redeemed himself; for no sooner was he got out on one side, but the enemy pass'd in, on the other, to search for him, crying out, *Where is the King?* As if he had been the only prize they fought for, and had certainly pursued and overtaken him, had they not been stopt by the Royal Spoil, which was left behind to the same purpose, for which *Hippodame* left behind her the Golden Apples, which was to tempt the persuer to stay the gathering them up, and thereby save herself.

From this unfortunate battle, not above 300 horse, and scarce any of the Infantry escaped, they being most of them either slain or taken: The number of the Prisoners being near 10000, about 100 of them being persons of Quality, together with which was taken the Kings Standard, Coach and Horses, Collar of Esses and Star-Cloth; the news of which Victory extremely rejoiced the *Juncto*, altho' their joy was somewhat allayed by the news of the Kings escape.

He was not got above a mile and half from *Worcester*, before he made several stands, and faced about, desiring the Duke of *Buckingham*, and the rest of his Commanders, to assist him in rallying.

ing those few Forces which were yet left him, and once more try the fortune of War; but being come to *Barbon's* Bridge, and perceiving the Troopers to throw off their Arms, and to shift for themselves, it was concluded, that the day was so irrecoverably lost, that his only business was to endeavor the saving himself out of the hands of those ravenous Wolves and Regicides; whereupon he resolved, by the advice of his Council, to march back again to *Scotland*, making choice of one *Walker*, who belonged to the Lord *Talbot's* Troop, to be his guide Northward; but *Walker* being at a loss when he came to *Kinver-Heath*, and not knowing which way to go, he consulted with the Lords, whether he might repair with most safety to take some few hours rest, in regard he found himself quite worn out and spent; whereupon the Earl of *Derby* advised his going to *Boscobel*, in which House he had, in his flight from *Wiggan* to *Worcester*, met with a perfect honest man, and a great conveniency of concealment; upon which encouragement he resolved to repair thither: but Mr. *Charles Gifford*, who being best acquainted with the way, was appointed to conduct him
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thither, humbly proposing to carry him first to *White-Ladies*, a House about half a Mile beyond *Bascobel*, belonging to one *Fitz-Herbert*, where he might repose himself a while, and then take farther resolutions, as he and his Council should think fit: It was accordingly resolved on, and they immediately repaired thither, where they were readily entertained by *George Pendrel*, the youngest of the five Brethren, who were all of them so signally instrumental in his preservation, having rode that night from *Worcester* thither; which was about 26 Miles, he found himself extreme hungry and very much tyred with his long and hasty march; whereupon *Gifford* presently sent for *Richard Pendrel*, from *Hobbal Grange*, a House not far from *White-Ladies*, and *William Pendrel* from *Bascobel*. In the mean time the King was advised to rub his hands and face with the Soot of the Chimney, thereby the better to disguise him; some of his Nobles likewise disorderly cut off his Locks of Hair; and having stripp'd himself of his blue Ribbon, Buff coat, and the rest of his Princely Ornaments, which were, to prevent a discovery, buried in the ground, he distributed what

Gold

Gold he had in his Pockets amongst his Servants, and then put on a course Canvas Shirt, which was borrowed of one *Martin*, and a Sute of Clothes, answerable to it, of *Richard Pendrels*; which done, he was to take upon him the Name and Employment of a Woodman; and having, after the Company was dismiss'd, a Bill brought him, he and *Richard* went into the Wood, whilst the other Brothers went out to scout, the better to discover if any of the Parliament Forces approach'd that way: And it was not above an hour, that the King had been in the Wood, before a Troop of the Enemies came to *White-Ladies*, inquiring for the King; but were told by the Townsfolks, that there was, about three hours before, a Party of Horse come thither, and the King with them, as they imagined, but they had made no stay there: whereupon, inquiring which way they went, they were so eager upon the pursuit, that they made no farther search. The King had notice given him of this passage by the Brothers, who were often stragling into the Town for Intelligence; notwithstanding which, he would not presently adventure into the house, for fear they should return again, but
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spent all that day in the Wood, sometimes lying on the ground, and sometimes walking, it being so very rainy, that the thickest Tree therein was not able to preserve him dry: And being, about Noon, very hungry, *Richard* ordered his Sister to provide him something to eat; which she did accordingly: It was a Mess of Milk, mix'd with Eggs and Sugar, in a black earthen Dish; the King guessing it to be Milk and Apples, and saying that he loved it well.

In the Evening he left the Wood, and went with *Richard*, *Humphry*, *George*, and *Francis Yates*, their Brother-in-Law, to *Richard's* house, under the Name of *William Jones*, a Wood-cutter, newly come thither for Work; where he was forced to content himself with a Supper of Bacon and Eggs; of which, after he had eaten a little, he ask'd *Richard*, If he would not eat? who replied, Yes, Sir: Then have you (said the King) a better stomach than I, for you have eaten five times to day already. Having refresh'd himself a little in the house, he departed that night to Mr. *Woolf's* at *Madeley*, accompanied with *Richard* only, the rest of the Brethren taking their leaves of him, beseeching God to guide and bless him;

him ; and *Yates*, supposing he wanted Money, offered him Thirty Shillings ; which, tho' an inconsiderable Sum, was all he had : the King took Ten of it, and bid him put up the rest. As he went towards *Madeley* he met with an odd Encounter at *Eveling-Mill* ; for the Miller, who was, as it afterward appeared, a Loyal man, had then in his house some considerable persons of the King's Army, who had taken shelter there, in their flight from *Worcester*, and being alarmed by *Richard's* suffering a Gate to clap, through which they pass'd, was upon his watch, to spy if there were any danger ; and boldly demanding, Who was there ? *Richard*, fearing he had persued them, quitted the usual way in some haste, and waded through a little Brook, and the King thereupon, doing the like, followed him only by the ratling of his Leather Breeches ; by which means they escaped the innocent Miller, who, not knowing but they were Enemies, was as glad to be rid of them.

When they came to *Madeley* they found *Woolf's* Family all in bed ; but *Richard* having knock'd them up, and acquainted Mr. *Woolf's* daughter, who came first to the door, with the King's being

being there, she received him into the house, where he refresh'd himself for some time; but fearing lest some of the Rebels, in regard many of them passed frequently through the Town, might quarter at the house, as he understood they had often done, he thought it unsafe to lodge there, since they had no secret place for his concealment, and therefore retired into a Barn, near adjoining, as a place least liable to the danger of a surprisè.

During his stay in that place, he consulted with *Woolf* about his going into *Wales*, who thereupon sent a trusty Servant of his to learn the strength and number of the Guards kept upon the *Severn*, who brought him word, that the Bridges were all secured, and the Passage Boats seized on; whereupon *Woolf* told him, it would not be safe for him to proceed on his intended Journey, and therefore advised him rather to repair to *Boscobel*-house, which he assured him was the most retired place in all those parts, and the fittest for his concealment, and stay there till an opportunity of a safer conveyance could be found out; according to which advice he resolved to repair thither

ther the night following ; and in the mean time his Hands and Face not appearing sufficiently discoloured, *Woolf* bathed them in a Decoction of Walnut-leaves, as the readiest Expedient for that purpose.

About Eleven at night he departed with *Richard*, who was his faithful guide, towards *Boscobel*, where they arrived about three the next morning ; when they came near the house, *Richard* left him in the Wood, whilst he went in to see if there were no Soldiers there ; where he found none but Col. *Careless*, who was one of the last that fled from *Worcester* fight, and was come thither for shelter ; and being told, by *Richard*, that the King was without, he presently went to wait on him and conduct him into the house ; where he fed very heartily on course Bread and Cheese and a Posset, which, as a rarity, was made for him, by *William's* Wife, of thin Milk and small Beer : After Supper, his Feet being extream dirty, and very much gall'd with travel, he was forced to wash them, and for want of Shooes to wear, whilst his own were dried, was forced to put hot Embers into them, to dry 'em a little, whilst his Feet were washing. The

The Colonel, supposing the Wood to be much safer than the House, persuaded him, after he had refresh'd himself, to repair thither, where he made choice of a thick-leaved Oak, into which *William* and *Richard* help'd them both up; and having brought them a Cushion for the King to sit on, and such other Provisions as they could get, the Colonel intreated him, in regard he had taken little or no rest, the two preceding nights, to seat himself as easily as he could, and then rest his Royal Head in his Lap, assuring him, that he would be so watchful, that he should have no need to fear the danger of falling; which offer the King willingly accepted of, & slumbred away some part of that day, bearing all those *Hardships* and *Afflictions* with an incomparable patience.

In the Evening he adventured to return to the House, and was conducted by *William* to the same place where *Derby* had formerly been secured; which he liked so well, that he resolved, during his stay there, to trust to it only, and go no more into the *Royal Oak*, as it was thenceforward called, where he could not so much as sit at ease.

Humph. Pendrel being on the Saturday following at *Shesnal*, whither he went to pay

pay some Taxes to one Capt. *Broadway*, he met at the Captain's house with a Colonel of the Rebels, who was come from *Worcester* in pursuit of the King, and understanding that he had been at *White Ladies*, and that *Humphry* was a near neighbour to the place, and had some Relations lived in the house, he examined him strictly about it, laying before him the Penalty of concealing him, which was Death, without Mercy; and the Reward promised for discovering him, which was One Thousand Pounds, present Pay: But so fix'd was his Loyalty, that neither fear of Punishment, nor hope of Reward, was able to tempt him to betray that trust the King had placed in him and his Relations, but he pleaded ignorance, and so was dismiss'd. At night he acquainted the King with the whole passage; who, at the relating thereof, considering the Price set upon his Head, look'd somewhat dismay'd, fearing lest having intrusted his Life in the hands of such poor men, they might peradventure, in hopes of such a Sum, be perverted from their Fidelity; but *Careless* assuring him, that altho' an Hundred Thousand Pound were offered, yet he would engage his Soul for their Honesty;

Honesty ; and *Humphry* backing his assurance, with several Solemn Protestations, he was pretty well satisfied. That Night *Richard's* Wife, whom he was pleased to call his *Dame Jone*, provided some Chickens for his Supper, which was a dainty he had not lately been acquainted with, and put a little Bed into the secret place for him to lie on, some of the Brothers, by turns, continually watching the several Avenues of the House and the Road-way, thereby to prevent the danger of being suddenly surpris'd.

After Supper, the Colonel asking what Meat he would have for to-morrow, being Sunday? he told him, That he could wish, that he had some Mutton, if it might be had ; which was somewhat difficult, in regard it was thought dangerous for *William* to go to any Market to buy it, since his neighbours all knew he us'd not to provide any such Meat for his own Diet : But the Col. willing to satisfy his Sovereign's desire, repaired early in the Morning to Mr. *Stanton's* Sheep-coat, who rented some of *Boscobel* grounds, and having chosen out one of the best Sheep, stuck him with his Dagger, and order'd *William* to carry him home.

His

His Dormitory being none of the best, nor his Bed the easiest, he got up pretty early that morning, and having near his secret place the conveniency of a Gallery to walk in, he was observed to spend some time in his Devotions before he came down into the Parlour; whither a Leg of Mutton being brought, he called for a Knife and Trencher, and having cut some of it into Collops, and prick'd them with a Knives point, called for a Frying-Pan, and very artificially cooked them himself, the Colonel in the mean time officiating as Under-Cook, making the Fire, and turning the Collops in the Pan; which passage being, after their safe arrival in *France*, call'd to mind, and merrily reflected upon, he propos'd it as a problematical Question, Whither himself or the Colonel were the Master-Cook? and the supremacy was judg'd of right to belong to him.

Being informed by *John Pendrel*, that the Lord *Wilmot* was at Mr. *Whitegrave's* at *Mosley*, he sent *John* thither to let him know he was safe, and would come thither that night; but when *John* came thither, he found he was gon to
Bently,

Bentley, however he acquainted *Whitegrave* and Mr. *Huddleston*, who was then there, that the King was at *Boscobel*, where he had but very ill accommodations; whereupon they went with him to *Bentley*, and the Lord *Wilmot* sent him back to *Boscobel*, to acquaint the King with his resolution to meet him about Twelve or One of the Clock that Night, in a little Grove of Trees, not far from *Whitegrave's* house; and the King thereupon resolved to meet him accordingly. But having not yet recorded his late foot Journey to *Medley*, he he was not able to travel to *Mosley*; wherefore it was concluded, he should ride upon *Humphry's* Mill-horse; which being, in order thereunto, taken up from Grass, was not accoutred with rich Trappings, or such gandy Furniture, as would have become so great a King; but with a sorry old Saddle, and a worse Bridle, he was led thither by the five Brothers, four whereof attended at a convenient distance, through By-ways, notwithstanding it was Midnight; and having not been used to such kind of Beasts as that was, he had not rid far, before he complained; it was the heaviest dull Jade he ever rode on;

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where-

whereupon the Owner replied, somewhat beyond the usual notion of a Miller, *My Liege, can you blame the Horse from going heavily, when he has no less than the weight of three Kingdoms on his back.* When they were come to *Penford-Mill*, which was within two Miles of *Whitegrave's* house, his Guides desired him to alight, and walk the rest of the way on foot, in regard the foot-path was more secure, and much nearer, which he consented to: and *Humphrey* and *George* returning with the Horse, the rest waited on him to his Journeys end: But having, upon his parting with those that went back, forgot to take his leave of them, he hastily turned, and called them to him again, and said, *My Troubles make me forget my self; I thank you all.* And then, having given them his Hand to kiss, he went forward to the place of meeting, and was conducted from thence to *Whitegrave's* house, by *Huddleston*, the Lord *Wilmot* being gone thither before him, in regard he stayed somewhat longer than his time; where, having viewed the secret place in which he was to be concealed, he went to *Wilmot's* Chamber, and, sitting down upon his Bed-side, his Nose fell a bleeding: where-

whereupon he pluck'd out of his Pocket a Handkerchief, which was both coarse and dirty, being fuitable to the rest of his Apparel, which was a Leather Doublet, a pair of green Breeches, and a Jump-Coat of the same, a pair of his own Stockings, with their tops cut off, because they were embroidred, a pair of old Shooes, cut and slash'd, to give ease to his Feet, an old, gray, greasie Hat, without a Lining, his Face and Hands being likewise, answerably thereunto, made of a rusty Complexion, by the help of the Walnut-leaves. *Huddleston* observing that his Shirt, which was altogether as coarse as his Handkerchief, was troublesome to him, and hindred his rest, furnish'd him with a a Flaxen one; and plucking off his Shooes and Stockings, and carefully drying his Feet, found that some-body had innocently put white Paper betwixt his Feet and his Stockings, which, with going on foot from *Penford-Mill*, to the House, was so roul'd together, that it served rather to increase, than assuage, the former soreness of his Feet.

Whitegrave having brought some Bisket and a Bottle of Sack into *Wilmot's* Chamber, the King eat of the one and

drank of the other, and finding himself a little refresh'd, said merrily, *I am now ready for another March; and if it should please God, once more, to place me in the head of but Eight or Ten Thousand Men, of one mind, and resolved to fight, I should not doubt my being able to drive those Rogues out of my Kingdoms.* But not thinking it convenient to continue long there, he sent *John Pendrel* to *Colonel Lane* at *Bentley*, to desire him to convey the *Lord Wilmot's* Horses thither, that Night about Twelve or One of the Clock, in order to his putting in execution the resolution he had taken up, of going *Westward*, under the protection of a Pass *Mrs. Jane Lane* had procured for her self and her Man to *Bristol*, supposing that the Rebels would in all probability pursue him only *Northward*, without having any suspicion of his going into the *West*.

Lane brought the Horses, according to order, and conveyed him to his House at *Bentley*; from whence, according to his intentions, he rid before *Mrs. Lane* to *Bristol*, *Wilmot* attending him at a distance: But finding himself somewhat indisposed with his Cloke, he complained to his supposed Mistress, that it wearied

wearied him ; whereupon she desired Mr. *Lastel* , her Father , who likewise rode with them , to carry it for him. But she had not rid far , before she met her Brother-in-law , who demanded , If her Father must carry her Man's Cloak ? To which she replied , That it was so big , it often endangered the throwing her down , or otherwise she would not have been so uncivil. And no sooner were they rid of this danger , but they came within view of one far greater ; For being to pass through a Town , where a Troop of Horse was drawn up , as if on purpose to oppose their passage , he began to fear ; but the Captain taking them for honest Travellers , as indeed they were , was very civil , and , commanding his Troop to open to the Right and Left , permitted them quietly to pass forward.

But , to intermix so many Tragical Stories with a little Mirth , I cannot pass by an Accident which hapned to him at a Gentleman's house at *Leigh* , which , altho' surrounded with so many Misfortunes , made him smile at the conceit of it ; For , being there left in the *Kitchen* , under the notion of a Serving-man , the Maid , entring into some di-

Feourse with him, enquired, Where he
 was born? What Trade he was? How
 long he had lived with Mrs. *Lane*? and
 severall other such like Questions, suit-
 able to a *Kitchin-Maids* curiosity; To
 which he replied, He was born at *Bru-*
mingham; Was a Nailer's Son; And
 had lived with Mrs. *Lane* about a
 Twelvemonth. But the Jack being down,
 she desired him to wind it up; which
 task he willingly undertook, but, being
 unskilful therein, went the wrong way
 about it, and was like to have spoiled
 the Jack; whereupon the Maid, highly
 offended, (it being usual with Cooks to
 be of cholerick dispositions) vented her
 passion in *Billingsgate* Terms; asking
 him, where he was bred? and telling
 him, he was the most ignorant Fellow
 she ever saw in her life, that could not
 tell how to wind up a Jack; with other
 such kind of Language, as came upper-
 most: which being utter'd with much
 vehemency made him, notwithstanding
 his present condition, go out of the
 Room smiling.

This Gentleman, having great resort
 to his House, he feared it might occa-
 sion his being discovered, and there-
 fore, feigning himself sick of an Ague,

kept

kept his Chamber all day, and only came down at nights; and it being the nature of that Distemper to occasion Thirst, that his pretence might seem real, he sometimes desired the Butler to give him a Glass of Wine; who not only gratified him therein, but one Evening, when he found him below, invited him into the Cellar, and there forced him to drink two or three Healths; one to his Majesty, and another to his Mother: But, at length, by something he observed in him, he suspected him, notwithstanding his disguise, to be the King; and thereupon, falling on his knees, begg'd his pardon, and protested he would be faithful to him in whatsoever he should command him; of which he took little or no notice, but, having drank up his Wine, went away: whereupon, the Butler's suspicion increasing, he went up and inquired of Mr. *Lastel*, how long he had that Servant? who, being angry at the Butler's inquisitiveness, demanded the reason of it? and the Butler, whispering him in the ear, told him, he belieyed him to be the King.

Wherefore, being desirous to free himself from all danger of a discovery,

he resolved to hasten his going to Sea; but though there lay a little Barque there, deemed very fit for that purpose, yet the Master could not be prevail'd upon to transport a single person; whereupon, unwilling to tempt Providence too far, he resolved to go further *West*, where he was, at a Loyal Gentleman's house, concealed for about eight or ten days; in which time preparation was made for his passage into *France*; but coming to the place where it was provided, he chanced to dine with a Colonel of the Parliament Army; and therefore, fearing that his embarquing singly might raise some suspicion in him, he rather chose to lose the benefit of his passage, than, after so many Storms and Tempests, to split upon a Rock within sight of Harbour, and therefore returned to the place from whence he came; and from thence, after three Weeks longer concealment was conveyed through Byways to a Gentleman's house in *Suffex*; where, having concealed himself till the search for him was pretty well over, he was, at last, furnish'd with a small Vessel, which took him in at *Shoreham*, a little Creek in that County, and landed him near *Havre de Grace*, in *Normandy*; from
whence

whence he went to *Diep*, where he provided himself with such Necessaries as might serve him when he came to his Mother in the *French Court*; who, so soon as they heard of his safe arrival, sent several Persons of Quality to meet him, with great Pomp and Ceremony; by whom he was received with much gladness, and conveyed to *Paris* in the Duke of *Orleans* his own Coach; where he found such a Welcom as his Person and Worth deserved, and as great as that Court could expresse for the safety of their best Allie.

These Complements being once over, he persued his Interest in *Holland*, and prevailed with them, by the intercession of his Sister, the Princess of *Orange*, to undertake a War against the *Juncto*, according to their former Promises. But they being no way able to cope with the Valour of the *English*, or stem that Tide of Success which seemed to be always flowing in, and to be entail'd to the *Rump*, in all their Undertakings, they were unfortunate therein, and contributed very little toward the promoting his designs.

The *Juncto*, having now once more excluded him out of all his Dominions,

they quickly reduced all such Places as still stood out for him ; which was no sooner done, but there hapned a strange alteration in the scene of Affairs in *England* ; For *Cromwel*, whose ambition was now ripe, knowing he had then a fair opportunity to usurp that Supreme Power, which he had been so long aspiring to, in regard every one began to detest the *Rump*, whose base and dilatory Proceedings and apparent Intentions of perpetuating themselves, had rendred them hateful to all men, he entered into their House ; and, having delivered divers Reasons why they ought to be dissolved, commanded their immediate departure, which was presently obeyed ; For how unwilling soever they were to comply with his imperious Commands, yet it was now out of their power to dispute his Authority ; so that they, who had *Murthred* one King, and refused to *Restore* a second, were turned out of door, and deprived of all pretence of Power, by their own Servant : Whereat the whole Nation rejoiced, and scarce a man grieved for their Dissolution but themselves, every one believing that tho' the Nation might not peradventure be better'd by that change, yet it was almost

almost impossible it should be worsted thereby. However *Cromwel's* design being not to give relief by taking away the Tyranny, but by changing of it only, instead of that *Juncto* which he pull'd down, set up another of his own arbitrary Election, who, knowing beforehand what they had to do, after, having sat a while, resigned up their Power to him; who, resolving to make the best of that Resignation, pretended, that the whole Supreme Power and Authority of the three Kingdoms was thereby devolved upon him; in order to the management whereof, he took upon him, by the Advice of his Council of Officers, the Name and Style of *Lord Protector of the Common-wealth of England*.

The King, during his stay in the *French* Court, used his Interest for the composing some differences amongst the Princes, which drew upon him the hatred of *Mazarine*; which subtil Cardinal, to revenge his imaginary Injuries, he supposed the King of *England* had done him, began, under-hand, to treat about a Peace with *Cromwel*; wherefore the King, finding he could by no means prevent its taking effect, and knowing that the issue of it would be a complementing

menting him out of the *French* Dominions, and thereby banishing him out of his very Exile, resolved to save them the labour, by retiring before-hand into *Germany*, where he was freely entertained by the Elector of *Cologne*: And, during his stay in that Court, he had an Interview with the Queen of *Sweden*; whom, as the report went, he was to have married: He thanked her, in the Interview, for the many Civilities she had for his sake shewed to divers of his Friends, especially the Marquess of *Montross*. To which she replied, *That their own and his Worth deserved no less*. The King's two Brothers, the Dukes of *York* and *Glocester* were likewise present at this Interview, *Glocester* being sent for by him from *Paris*, upon an information that his Mother designed the putting him into the *Jesuits Colledge*, and the breeding him up in the *Popish Religion*, to which he was always an irreconcilable Enemy, and therefore would not permit his Brother to be brought up in it.

From the Interview, which was held at a small Village near *Frankford*, at the same time when the Fair was there, he returned with great satisfaction to *Cologne*, and was welcomed by the Magistrates,

strates, and the whole City, with all imaginable demonstrations of Joy.

The Treaty of Peace between *France* and *England* was no sooner concluded, but the Duke of *York*, notwithstanding his incomparable worth, discovered both in the Court and Camp, where he behaved himself so well, that the Duke of *Longueville* was willing to have match'd his Daughter to him, notwithstanding his Exile; And Mareschal *Turen* commended him in the time of his sickness, to the *French* King, as the fittest person to be Commander in Chief of all his Forces, was complemented out of that Kingdom.

Notwithstanding the unkindness and ingratitude of the *French*, the King's Company was so desirable among all other Princes, that *Don Lewis de Haro*, and *Don John* of *Austria*, mightily importuned him to repair to them in *Flanders*; which invitation he accepted of as well to promote his own Cause, as the King of *Spain's* Affairs. In order whereunto, he commanded his *English*, *Scotch* and *Irish* Subjects, in those parts, to list themselves for his Service; which amounted to between Three or Four Thousand, besides the two Regiments
of

of *York* and *Glocester* ; maintaining, at the same time, a *constant Correspondence* with his Friends in *England* ; which *Cromwel* had some suspicion of, but not being able to obtain any certain knowledge of his intentions, he contrived a Plot, into which, by his Emissaries, he ensnared the Reverend Dr. *Hewet*, Sir *Henry Slingsby*, and others, and had them tryed before a *High Court of Justice*, and condemned and executed for that pretended Conspiracy: But tho' *Cromwel* represented him to the City, when he acquainted them with Dr. *Hewet's* Plot, to be Twenty Thousand strong, yet he was not able to attempt any thing upon his own account, in regard his Forces were inconsiderable for number ; wherefore he join'd them with the *Spaniards*, and, at one attempt to raise the Siege of *Dun-kirk*, had them defeated, and almost all slain, notwithstanding the Endeavours of the undaunted *York*, who did Wonders with his own Regiment to Rally them ; for the *Spaniards*, not being able to indure the hot charge which *Cromwel's* Desperado's gave them, they deserted the *English*, and left them to bear the whole brunt of the Battel.

By this defeat his whole Design was disap-

disappointed, wherefore he betook himself from his Arms to his Prayers, and appealed from Earth to Heaven; however he still continued in *Flanders*, and kept his Court in *Bruges*.

Cromwel did not long survive this, but died quickly after, naming his Son *Richard* for his Successor, according to a Power pretended to be invested in him, not long before, by his Parliament; which alteration in *England*, as it changed all the Publick Counsels of *Europe* in general, so it did likewise somewhat alter those of the banished King, who now set up new Negotiations in most of the Foreign Courts, that so he might not be wanting to himself, when there were the most hopeful Designs carrying on in *England*, for the promoting his Interest, that had ever been on foot since his Exile: And altho' *Holland* offered fairly, and the *Emperor*, and some of the Princes of *Germany*, begun now to pity forlorn and exiled Majesty, yet his greatest hope and expectation from any of those Foreign Affairs, was from the Peace then mediating by the Pope between the two Kingdoms of *France* and *Spain*, managed by the two great Favourites of each Kingdom, the Cardinal *Ma-*

zarine,

zarine, and the Count *de Olivarez*, at *St. Jean de Luz*; which, if it succeeded, he knew would, in all probability, prove advantageous to his Affairs, in regard both Crowns could not, upon a conclusion of that Peace, bestow their Forces upon any Service would tend more to their honour, than that of endeavouring his Restoration; altho' he rather desired to employ their Interest than their Arms, and intended to let *England* know what they might do for him, rather than to make them feel the Effects of any thing done by them, intending they should prevail more by their Reasons than their Forces.

The managing this Treaty being a business which so much concerned him in particular, as well as *Europe* in general, he condescended to negotiate therein in his own person: In order whereunto, he betook himself first to one Court, and then to the other, *incognito*; being sensible of the danger which might accrue both to his Person and Cause, it being generally observed, that the Interviews of Princes are, for the most part, unhappy: And, by the way, as he pass'd through *France*, he went with his Brother, the Duke of *York*, who accompanied him in
that

that Progress, to give a Visit to his Mother ; intending, before he undertook the Negotiation of a Publick Reconciliation betwixt the two Kingdoms, to practice a private one between himself and her, she having declared herself to be much displeased with him, upon the account of his Proceedings in the business of the Duke of *Glocester* : Which having accomplish'd, and finding that Court did not give him the honour due to his Person, he returned to *Diep*, in *Normandy*; going thither by Post, with such haste and privacy, that the hopes of some, and the fears of others, made them imagine he was gone over into *England* ; an Attempt, at that time, too dangerous for so Wise and Politick a Prince to adventure on. From *Diep* he removed towards the Frontiers of *Spain* ; where, upon the News of his approach, he was met by *Don Lewis de Haro*, with as much splendor, as if our Sovereign had been his Majesty of *Spain*, or the *Spanish* Count had been an *English* Subject ; For, when he met him, he immediately alighting from his Horse, and kneeling down, tho' in a very dirty and inconvenient place, embrac'd and kiss'd his Majesty's knees, and walked before him, bare-headed, to the

the place prepared for his Entertainment, which was the best Lodging the Town afforded.

Never was any of his Affairs so well carried on as that was, which he managed himself; for, by the advantage of his own incomparable Prudence and sage Experience, together with his powerful Majesty and Presence, he so far prevailed in his Negotiations there, that, notwithstanding *Lockhart's* close applications, in behalf of his Masters, he not only prevented any Article offered and press'd in favour of the Rebels in *England*, but also procured himself to be included by *Spain*, as their most honourable Allie in the intended Peace; and obtained a promise from both those Favourites, that they would, in pursuance of their Master's friendship with him, descend, as soon as possible, to treat of such Particulars as might be proposed for the promoting his Restauration, and consult what Counsels ought to be taken in order thereunto; and what Men, Money and other Supplies their respective Masters should afford, and how each of them should be employed for the greatest usefulness to his service; after which he was dismiss'd with as much Honour and Respect as he was received.

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During the time of this Treaty, the Duke of *York*, in consideration of his extraordinary Worth, and the great Service he had done for that Kingdom, was offered the Honour of being made Constable of *Castile*, and Lord high Admiral of *Spain*, which he handsomly refused: That Prince having a peculiar way of denying Requests as pleasantly to some as he grants them to others.

The King, having finish'd his Negotiations at the Treaty of *St. Jean de Luz*, to his great satisfaction, returned through *France*, to *Bruxels*; and, that he might make his advantage of those Stirs and continual Alterations in the Government of *England*, since the death of *Cromwel*, (every Week, almost, producing some new Model) which naturally tended towards the promoting his Restauration, altho' they were principally designed to prevent and hinder it, he sent over Commissions, to divers worthy and loyal Persons, to raise Forces on his behalf, and otherwise acting, as they saw convenient, for the promoting that grand Design, whereby only the Nation could be settled.

By vertue of which Commissions a general Plot was laid for raising Forces in all the Counties of *England*, to declare
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for him ; but some part of that business being trusted to the management of the Lady *Howard*, who, tho' loyal enough, yet being, in regard of Sex, incapable of secrecy, it was soon discovered, and *London*, which was the main place, thereupon secured, and the most considerable persons, who were to have acted therein, disabled, by imprisonment, or forced to fly; several Troops of Horse being likewise commanded into *Kent* and *Surrey*, and the raising the Militia hastned in every County ; so that no considerable Party was able to appear any where, except in *Cheshire*, where most of the Nobility and Gentry of that and *Lancashire* got together, under the command of Sir *George Booth*, with whom General *Monk*, from *Scotland*, was to have joined, had they not been so suddenly suppressed.

Booth's Rising appeared very formidable to the *Rump*, which made them resolve, with all imaginable speed, to suppress it ; In order whereunto, having first proclaimed Sir *Job. Owen* and Sir *Th. Middleton*, who had raised the Inhabitants of *North Wales* with the same design ; together with Sir *Geo. Booth*, Col. *Warren*, Maj. Gen. *Egerton*, and all the rest of their adherents, Traitors to the

Common-

Common-wealth, they commanded *Lambert* to march with three Regiments of Horse, the like number of Foot, some Dragoons, and several Regiments out of *Ireland*, under *Zanchy* and *Axtel*, to reduce him and his Forces, sending Col. *Desbrough* into the *West*, likewise, with some Forces to reduce *Middleton* and *Owen*; and issuing out a Proclamation against *Mordant*, *Litchfield*, Maj. Gen. *Brown*, and other Loyalists, commanding them to surrender themselves within a time prefix'd.

But *Lambert*, being desirous to make a lasting War of it, whereby he hoped to settle himself the better in the Soldiers affections, and, by their assistance, tread the steps that *Cromwel* had done before him, made no great haste in his march toward *Cheshire*; however, such methods were taken by his Masters, that very few accessions of strength came in to Sir *George*, more than what were at first numbred; who, nevertheless, bravely resolved to abide the fortune of Battel, and justify the Equity of their Cause, by the dint of Sword: In order whereunto, they drew up near *Nantwich*, (whither *Lambert* was advancing) in the adjoining Meadows, having the River before them,
and

and the Bridge strongly guarded ; but *Lambert's* Horse and Foot falling on together , with great resolution, at the Bridge, the Post was soon gain'd, and the Fight as quickly over ; the chief defence being made by one *Morgan*, (with some Horse of his Troop) who presently died of his wounds. There were in the fight about 300 killed, and 500 taken Prisoners ; amongst whom were most of the Gentlemen and Officers : Sir *George* himself made his escape, with four of his Servants only, in a disguise ; but being discovered at his Inn, at *Newport Pagnel*, was taken and secured by *Fleetwood* to the *Tower*.

The Victory being thus obtained by *Lambert*, he presently advanced with his Army to *Chester*, (where Col. *Crockston* still held out the Castle) and had it presently delivered : From whence he advanced to *Liverpool*, which was yielded likewise, by Col. *Ireland* ; and so was *Chirk* and *Harding* Castles ; whereby that whole Design perished and came to nothing : so that the King, who had withdrawn himself from *Bruxels*, and lay privately about *St. Maloes*, upon the Coast of *Brittany*, in readiness to take Shipping for *England*, upon the first good event of
those

those *loyal Undertakings*, hearing the unwelcome News, returned again to *Bruxels*, resolving, for the present, to give over prosecuting his Right by the Sword, and attend the good Effects of the Treaty between *France* and *Spain*; but being informed that Affairs in *England* were still as unsettled as ever, and that the *Rump* and the *Army* wholly applied themselves to undermine and subvert each other, he was still in hopes of a better issue from the undertakings of General *Monk*, who was then the chief Commander in *Scotland*, with whom he had, about the time of Sir *Geo. Booth's* rising, commissioned Sir *Joh. Greenville* to treat; who thereupon sending Mr. *Nich. Monk* (Minister of his own Parish of *Kelkhampton*, in *Cornwal*, a Living of about 300 l. per Annum, which he freely bestowed on him, without any other design, than only to oblige him thereby to serve his King and Country, whenever he had occasion to employ him in any thing, that might tend to both their good) to treat with the General, to whom he was Brother, about restoring the King, and to offer him what Conditions himself would set down, he willingly undertook the Work, and never rested till he had performed it.

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In order wherunto, having sworn his Brother to *secrecy*, he immediately sent him back again to *London*, in the Character of an Envoy, to assure the *Kump* of his faithfulness and fidelity to them, and that he was resolved to stand firm to their Interest and Authority, against all opposition whatsoever; knowing that to speak them fair, was the only way for him to succeed in his Enterprize, since he should thereby draw them to depend upon him, as their support, against the aspiring designs of *Lambert*; nor was he deceived therein, for they were so highly pleased with that Complement, that, out of a sense of his supposed fidelity, and to requite his offered kindness, they made it, as it were, an expiring Vote of revenge, (when they saw they must be forced to yield to *Lambert's* ambition, and have their usurp'd Authority suffer a second Rape) wherein they constituted him about the seventh of a *Generalissimo*, which fell out very happily for the promoting his great and generous designs, for it was by vertue of that Power whereby he seemed afterward to act and give forth his Commissions.

When

When he received the news, that Lambert, assisted by the Soldiers, had once more unhoused the *Rump*, he publicly protested against it, and said, he would no longer endure those unjust and arbitrary proceedings, but was resolved to reduce the Military Power to the obedience of the Civil; and in order thereunto, presently entered the Stage against Lambert's and his Armies proceedings; and having secured *Edinburgh, Leitch*, and other places of consequence, prepared to march for *England*, declaring his Resolution in three Letters, which he sent to *Fleetwood, Lambert* and *Leitch*, to restore his Country to the free exercise of her Laws and Liberties, whereby he meant somewhat more than was understood by any, unless those who were engaged with him in the same design of Restoring the King.

Which Intimation greatly surprized *London*, and the other Grandees of the Army, who expected to meet with no such opposition, and gave hopes to the *Rump*, that they should be a second time restored to their imaginary Authority, and made them take heart again, and

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meet

meet in secret Cabals, to consult their own Restitution, so that *Fleetwood* and the Committee of Safety perceiving themselves in a very unsafe and desolate condition, did, upon *Monk's* refusing to ratifie the Treaty which his Commissioners had concluded with them at *London*, invite *Lenthall* the Speaker, and the rest of the Members, with great shews of submission, to return to the exercise of their Trust, which you may be sure they willingly accepted of; but the unwelcom news thereof reaching *Lambert* at *Newcastle*, he privately slipped away from his Souldiers, and absconded himself, thereby leaving the way open for *Monk's* advancing, who, being lookt upon by the *Pump* as the great Instrument of their Restauration, was desired by them to hasten to *London*, which they did the rather, because they foresaw he would otherwise come without bidding.

In his passage thither, he was presented with divers Addresses from almost all the Counties in *England*; wherein he was intreated to endeavour the restoring his Countries Liberties, either by procuring a full and free Parliament, or
else

esse the Restauration of the Secluded Members of that, which was then sitting.

When he was come to *St. Albans*, he sent Colonel *Lidcot* to the *Rump*, to desire that the Regiments, who attended as their Guards, might be distributed into Country Quarters, whereby he wisely prevented that opposition, which he might peradventure have met withal from them, had he not by this means dispersed them, so that it would have been no easie matter to have gotten them together again. The next day after his Arrival at *London*, he went to wait upon the House, and received their solemn Thanks by their Speaker, for the great Service he had done them, and was made one of their Council of State, who was to order and dispose of all their publick Affairs.

But resolving to draw his business towards a conclusion, and knowing that he could not do it so effectually by any other means, than by widening the Breach between the *Rump* and the City, and thereby assuring the later to himself, he offered *Scot*, who had several times complained to him of the malignity

nity of that City, to undertake to abate the Citizens Pride, and curb their Insolency ; and *Scot*, who was the Generals greatest Enemy, and had all along plotted his Ruin, not being able to fathom the depth of his Design in that offer, and hoping at once to ruin both him and the City, prevailed with the *Rump* to send him thither, as well to bring the Citizens into subjection, as to create a Hatred and Jealousie in them of the General, for his executing that odious and detestable work wherein they employed him, viz. the seizing divers of the Common Council, and others, who had rendred themselves obnoxious to the men at *Westminster*; and the digging up the Posts, and breaking down the Gates and Portcullies; all which, though contrary to his quiet and peaceable disposition, he undertook and executed, in regard it had a direct tendency to promote his future designs ; but the amazed Citizens, being as little able to penetrate into his thoughts as *Scot*, who procured him to be employed therein, and supposing it was done to gratifie the *Rump*, durst not complain, but flocking about him in great numbers,

bers, with sighs and nods only, bid an eternal farewell to their departing Liberty, as they supposed.

But having by this means prepared his way to what he intended, he commanded the Rump in a Letter, which he sent them the next morning, that they should by the Fryday following send forth Writs to fill up all the vacant places in the House, and when that was done, fix a time to terminate their own Sitting, and give way to another Parliament to succeed them; after which he returned again with his Army, into the City, where he was joyfully received and welcomed by the Citizens, as the Restorer of his Countries Freedom, with Ringing of Bells, the Blazing of Bonfires, and the distribution of Wine and Money among his Souldiers, the Loud Shouts and Acclamations of the People discovering the greatness of their content and Joy, and the Fumes of roasted *Rumps*, which were that night burnt in every Bonfire, prognosticated the downfall of their Legislative power.

The General having now forced the Rump to admit the Secluded members

which had been forcibly kept out of the House every since Forty eight, they were no sooner seated therein, but they immediately applyed themselves to such kind of work, as plainly discovered to all Intelligent and discerning men, where those things, which were then transacted, would terminate, for they presently enlarged *Monks Commission*, discharged Sir *George Booth* and others committed upon the account of his rising, ordering the examination of him and his Lady to be taken off the File and given to them, releasing moreover all such as had been imprisoned upon the account of petitioning for a Free Parliament, together with the Members of the Common Council of *London*, and then having appointed a Free Parliament to meet in the *April* following, they dissolved themselves, appointing a Council of State to Govern in the mean while, which consisting for the most part of honest and Loyal Gentlemen, was so influenced by the General, that all their Proposals ran directly towards, and naturally tended to swell the Royal stream, and make Sovereignty, which had suffered so long
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and fatal an ebb, flow with that irresistible, but yet innocent and harmless, force, that, like a swelling Sea, it bore down all before it.

But the King, who had no particulars of *Monks* intentions, but only a promise in general, that he would embrace his Interest, knew not what to think if all this, till Sir *John Greenville*, having by the means of Mr. *Morrice* got himself introduced to the General, and learned from himself what his designs were, repaired to him at *Bruxels*, and gave him an account of the whole scene of the Plot, whereupon he removed privately to *Breda*, as a place more convenient for the Treaty, from whence he sent *Greenville* back again into *England*, with a Commission for the constituting *Monk* Captain General if all his Land-forces in the three Kingdoms, and his own Seal and Signet by which he was Impowred to make a Secretary of State which honour he conferred upon *Morrice*, who was after the Kings Restauration confirmed therein, and Knighted, in consideration of his Loyalty; Together with Letters to be publicly delivered to him and the two Houses of Parliament.

A little before the Sitting of the new Parliament *Lambert* made his escape from the Tower and endeavoured to make parties and draw forces together to oppose the Generals undertaking, though he managed the business with so much prudence that timely care was taken to suppress him, and that attempt, though at first it threatned the contrary, made to hasten the Kings Restoration. For Col. *Ingoldsby* being sent against him, and his forces forsaking him upon the Colonels approach, he betook himself to flight, but was notwithstanding taken by *Ingoldsby*, and conveyed back again to the Tower.

The time being at last come for the meeting of the new Parliament, the Lords and Commons, after having heard at St. *Margarets* Church a Sermon preach't before them by Dr. *Reynolds*, repaired to their several Houses and having made choice of their Speakers, the Earl of *Manchester* being chosen by the Lords, and Sir *Harbottle Grimston* by the Commons, and settled their Commitees, thereby preparing for their entrance upon business, adjourned for some few dayes, during which time

Greenwich

Greenvile deliver'd the General that Letter, which was directed to him, as he was entring the Council-Chamber, & so soon as the Parliament sate, he deliver'd thote directed to the 2 Houses with the Kings Declaration inclosed in each of them, wherein he exprest abundance of compassion and tenderness to the Nation, which had been so long harrassed by a bloudy and unnatural War; promised a free and general Pardon to all who should within 40 dayes lay hold on that Grace, unless such whom the Parliament should think fit to be excepted from the benefit thereof, and that he would preserve them to the utmost of his power free from all manner of Injuries in their Lives and Estates, and grant Liberty of conscience to such as dissented from the established Religion; provided, they did not disturb the publick peace, &c.

The Kings Letters and Declaration were received by the Parliament with such an extraordinary Joy, that words were wanting wherewith to express it. For as if some strange aw had seized upon their minds, every man, at the Speakers naming the King rose up, and

uncovering himself desired they might be immediately read, which was no sooner done, in an extasy of Joy they suddenly drew the curtain, and exposed the beautiful and glorious Scene to the open view of the wondring Spectators, wherein every one might plainly behold the happy Issue of all those various Transactions, which had, till then, been Riddles too mysterious for vulgar understandings to unfold or once imagine, to what they tended, or where they would terminate; By Voting, that according to the ancient and fundamental Laws of *England*, the Government was and ought to be Monarchical; That a Committee of Lords and Commons should Joyn to prepare an Answer to the Kings Letter and Declaration. And that he should be presented with 50000 *l.* and his two Brothers the Dukes of *York* and *Glocester* with 10000 *l.* peice.

Which Resolves were no sonner reported in *London*, but the Citizens were presently transported with Joy. The Harmony of the Bells, which sounded in every steeple and the flaming Piles which inlighted every street, surrounded with incredible shouts and acclamations

tions being sufficient demonstrations of the Infinite pleasure and satisfaction, which every one took in that no less strange than happy *Revolution*; And the several Countrys taking alarm from *London* contended which should out-vy the other in expressions of Loyalty and Joy. And general *Mountague* having communicated to the fleet the Letters he received from the Duke of *York*, together with an account of those directed to the Parliament, they unanimously declared their Resolution to adhere to him, and live and die in his defence, humbly intreating the two Generals to assure the King of their Resolution, whereupon *Mountague* himself, firing a Gun, cryed *God bless his Majesty*, and the whole fleet, and thereupon the whole fleet appeared in its pride and Glory with Pendants loose, Guns Roaring, and *Vive le Roy* loudly ecchoing from one Ships company to another which were answered by the Great Guns from *Deal* and *Sandwich* Castles, nor was this Joy confined to *England* only, but spread it self into *Scotland* and *Ireland* also.

And now the Parliament longing as much for the Kings presence among
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them, as the *Israelites* did for the Return of King *David*, drew up a Letter in answer to those they had received from him, which they Supercribed to the Kings most Excellent Majesty, wherein they Requested his speedy return to the Exercise of his Kingly Office, and appointed six Commissioners for the Lords, Twelve for the Commons, and Twenty for the City of *London*, to repair to him at *Breda*, and attend him during his stay there, and in his voyage for *England*, ordering *Mountague* to repair thither likewise, and dispose of the Fleet according to such orders and directions, as he should receive from him.

The Commissioners, upon their arrival at *Breda*, delivered their respective Messages with all imaginable reverence and veneration, according to the Instructions they had received from their Principals, beseeching his Majesty, in the name of his Parliament and people, to return to his Inheritance and reassume his Crown and Scepter, assuring him, that he should be infinitely welcom to them without any other terms than what himself had proposed in his Declaration.

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The Parliament in the mean time proceeded to the Proclaiming of him, which was performed with all that Joy, Splendor and Magnificence, which their Loyalty could inspire. The Lord General, attended by all the Peers, and the most eminent of the Commons, the Mayor and Aldermen, and the Trained Bands of *London*, assisting at the Ceremony, the whole City Ringing with the sound of *God save*, and *God Bless King Charles the Second*, the Shouts and Acclamations of the crowding multitudes being so extraordinary, that tho all the Bells, throughout the City and Subburbs were then Ringing, their noise were not to be heard.

Having now, by his extraordinary wisdom and conduct, thus happily contrived his return to his Crown and Kingdom, without the spilling of his Subjects Blood, and having brought his Affairs to their desired Issue, he prepared to leave *Holland*, and after so long and tedious an exile return to his harrassed and almost Ruined Realms, being upon his departure Splendidly Treated by the *Dutch* for a Fortnight together, with great Pomp and Magnificence.

ficence, and presented with the richest Bed and Furniture, together with Tapestry for Hangings, Embossed with Gold and Silver, and curiously adorned with Pictures, that could be procured, for which Noble Entertainments, which together with the Presents cost the *Dutch* about one hundred thousand Pounds, he gave the States General, and those of *Holland* his hearty thanks in the Publick Assemblies.

And having taken his leave of his Friends in *Holland*, he set forward toward *England*, riding towards the place, where he was to Embarque between the Dukes of *York* and *Glocester*, and accompanied by Prince *William* of *Nassau*, the Admiral of *Holland*, and the young Prince of *Orange*, and a great number of Ladies of Quality in their Coaches. The Horse and the Regiments of Guards standing in Battalia, and the Thundering of Cannon being answered with Peals of Musick, conveyed the like mirth to the *English* Fleet, then riding at *Sheveling*. The amazed Inhabitants flockt from all the adjacent parts, and crowded to behold that unusual sight, whilst others posted themselves more commodiously

commodiously upon the Downs and Sand Hills, from whence they might view the Fleet, see the King Embarque, and please themselves with beholding, how he was entertained by the General at his first going on Board the *Charles*, formerly called the *Naseby*. So that it was a difficult thing to determine, whether the wonder of the *Dutch*, or the Joy of the *English* exceeded, he was attended by his Aunt, his Sister, and some other Illustrious Persons on Board in a Boat, prepared for him by the States, whose Streamers had this Impress, *Quo fas et fata*, alluding to *Dieu et mon droit*, but upon the approach of a Brigandine, sent by the General to receive him, he entred therein, and so went on Board the Generals Ship, where he was received by the General, and the Seamen with abundance of Joy, for their being now actually possess'd of their beloved Sovereign. But after he had been a little while Entertained by the General, he returned to the Poop to view again, and take his last Farewel of those almost innumerable multitudes that crowded to see him, on the Downs and Sand Hills of *Sheveling*, telling the General,

General, that he thought his own Subjects could scarce have more tenderness and veneration for him, than those Strangers, in whose affections he believed he Reigned no less than he was going to Reign in the wills of the *English*.

No sooner was the Fleet under Sail, but the Cannon began to roar, and give notice that the Lord of the Seas was in his Rightful Possession. When the Fleet came within sight of *Dover*, an Express was sent to the General at *Canterbury* to hasten thither, which he did immediately, and received the King at his Landing with a gallant Train, every man putting himself into a posture to observe the meeting of the best of Kings, and the most deserving of all the British Subjects; which solemn and unexampled meeting did, together with the Joy thereof, infuse a kind of Fear lest the Kings and Generals Congress should fail in one part or other, either in affection or ceremony; but when they met, their Interview dispenced with all Punctilio's except the Generals kneeling, and the Kings kissing and embracing him, to the most pleasing satisfaction

faction both of the Nobility and People.
 The General was likewise dignified by
 the King with a *George*, which the King
 put about his neck with his own hands,
 the two Dukes in the mean time tying
 on the Garter. These Complements
 being over, he walked on foot with the
 General under a Canopy towards the
 Town, being met by the Mayor and
 Aldermen, who after a short Speech
 presented him with a rich *Bible*: He
 stay'd not long at *Dover*, but took
 Coach for *Canterbury*, where he was
 met and complemented by the Mayor,
 Aldermen, and Recorder of that City,
 from whence he went to *Chatham* to
 see the *Sovereign*, and other Ships of the
 Royal Navy, after which he proceeded
 in his Journey to *London*, and was re-
 ceived at *St. Georges-Fields*, by the Lord
 Mayor and Aldermen, who delivered
 him their Sword, which he immediate-
 ly returned to them again. After a short
 repast, he proceeded to *London* through
Southwark, and so from the Bridge to
Whitehall; The Streets being railed on
 one side with standings for the Liveries,
 and on the other lined with the Trained
 Bands.

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When he came to *White-hall*, so soon as the Mayor & Citizens had taken their leave of him, he went to the Banqueting House, where both Houses of Parliament waited his arrival, & received him with those demonstrations of Joy and expressions of Reverence and humility, that became them; the Speaker of each House in Elegant Speeches, acquainting him with the Felicity and happiness, they conceived in that happy Revolution, and the pleasure they took to behold his return in safety, and thereby putting an end to the Tyranny and slavery under which his miserable Kingdoms had so long groaned.

He thankd them for their expressions of Love and Loyalty, and told them he was so disordred by his Journey and the noise of those Shouts, sent forth by the transported multitude; as he passed through the City, which still sounded in his Ears, that although he confess it was very pleasing to him, in regard it exprest the affections of his People, yet he was thereby rendred altogether unfit to make them such a reply as he desired, adding that the greatest satisfaction he took in that change, was
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the finding his heart fully set to endeavor, by all means, the restoring the Nation to its freedom and happiness, which he hoped speedily to effect by the assist- of his Parliament. And having taken his leave of them, he retired to Sup- per, and soon after to his rest, where it was time for him to find a sweet and sedate repose, free from the confused noise and clamours of War, wherewith he had been, for twenty years together, strangely tost upon the boisterous Waves of fickle and unconstant fortune.

On the *Fryday* following, he went by Water to the house of Lords, and having seated himself in the Throne, and commanded the Commons to at- tend him, he press'd them in a short, but elegant Speech, to hasten the *Act of Oblivion*, after which he signed several Bills, which had been made ready a- gainst that time for the Royal assent, the first whereof was for the *C*onfirma- tion of that Parliament. The second for a Tax of seventy thousand pounds *per men- sem*, for three months. And the third for continuance of process and judicial proceedings.

His next work was to make choice of
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the Lords of his Privie Council, amongst whom were divers of the long Parliament, that had by their assistance in the work of his Restauration given sufficient Testimony of their sincere Repentance, and their Resolution to be Loyal for the future : He appointed likewise Judges, for the Benches and Courts of Judicature, and received severall Addressses of Congratulation, from the Nobility and Gentry of all the Counties in *England*. Divers persons, who had been eminent for their service and affection to him, were now dignified with the honour of Knighthood, and severall men guilty of his Fathers *murder*, having made their escape beyond sea, a Proclamation was issued forth, wherein all those, who had fate, given Judgment, or any way assisted in that *Horrid and Detestable Fact*, were commanded to surrender themselves within Fourteen daies, and all persons forbidden to conceal or harbour them under misprision of Treason. Whereupon divers of them submitted themselves and were secured in the Tower.

The Commons ordered, that some others, besides those who had actually fate

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in Judgment upon the late King, should be excepted out of the Act of Oblivion viz. *Broughton, Phelps, Cook, Peters, &c.* which so affrighted others, that Col. *John Hutchinson* a Member of the Parliament, & Col. *Francis Laffels* presented their Petition to them, wherein they confest their guilt, and declared the Artifices us'd to draw them in, by which Submission they obtained pardon upon some small Forfeitures only; and the Parliament not looking upon themselves, nor the People of *England*, free from the guilt, or safe from the punishment, which in those unhappy times, they had contracted, unless they laid hold of the Kings offer of Grace, in his Declaration from *Breda*, did resolve in a full House, that they did in the name of themselves, and of all the Commons in *England* lay hold thereon, ordering their resolution to be drawn up and presented to the King, which was done by *Denzil*, afterward Lord, *Hollis*.

And now the King took care to express his grateful Sentiments of the Loyalty, and service of those who were principally Instrumental in accomplishing his Restauration. And to shew how
highly

highly the Generals Loyalty had advanced him in his good opinion, he was dignified by him with the Titles of Duke of *Albemarle*, Earl of *Torrington*, and Baron of *Potheridge*, *Beauchamp* and *Teyes*, and had his Temples deservedly incircled with a ducal Coronet by the hand of Majesty, being thereby invested with the right of Peerage in all the three Kingdoms, whose equal felicity he had preferred before his own. General *Mountague* was made Earl of *Sandwich*, Sir *John Greenville* was advanced to be Earl of *Bath*, and Groom of the Stool, several others were likewise advanced by him.

A Peace was now Proclaimed between us and *Spain*, and a Splendid Embassy arrived from *Denmark*, to congratulate the King's having at length obtained the possession of his Crown. The Count of *Soissons* from the *French* King entring *London* on the same Errand, with all the sumptuous and extraordinary magnificence imaginable, and all the Princes and States of *Europe* by their Embassadors congratulated him upon that happy and wonderful occasion.

And the Parliament having at length finished

finished the long desired Act of Oblivion, which was extraordinary comprehensive, there being none excepted out of it, but only the Regicides and Murderers of the late King, only *Lambert, Vane*, and 20 others were thereby reserved to such Forfeitures, as should be afterward declared by the Parliament. An Act was likewise passed for a perpetual Anniversary Thanksgiving on the 29th of *May*, which was both the day of his Birth and Restauration, for which reason it deserved a perpetual memorial, and to be by a Parliamentary Canonization made the most auspicious in the *English* Calendar. And, at their Adjournment, which followed soon after, another was passed for disbanding the Army, which, though it once threatned us with a perpetual Slavery, was now forc'd by the happy Conjunction of his Fortune with his Wisdom and Goodness, after many Models, to submit to its last dissolution. But the Confluence of his Felicities were a little abated, and the Joy of his Restauration somewhat allay'd by the Immature and much lamented death of his younger Brother *Henry* Duke

Duke of Gloucester, a Prince of such extraordinary hopes, that my silence will be his best commendation, since his vertues far transcended the highest expressions of my pen. However the grief occasioned by his death was soon after abated by the arrival of the Princess of Orange, who came from *Holland* to joy and felicitate her Brothers in the recovery of their Rights.

And now taking it into his Princely consideration, that a Common-wealth never thrives so well, as when the Church and State are equally interested in the Princes cares, he applyed himself to settle the *Mitre* as well as the *Crown*, and provide for the well ordning of Ecclesiastical affairs, as he had already done for the Civil, by Reestablishing Episcopacy and restoring the Bishops to their Ancient Rights and Priviledges: Appointing Dr. *Juxon* that ancient and excellent Prelate, who had in his Fathers Reign been Bishop of *London*, and had assisted him at the time of his Death on the Scaffold, to the Arch-Bishoprick of *Canterbury*, and causing several new Bishops, chosen from amongst the most eminent and valiant

Asserters

Asserters of the Church and Laws of England, to be consecrated in the *Abby* at *Westminster*, wherewith he filled up all the vacant *Dioces's*.

And now, vengeance having with a sure though slow pace trac'd the Murderers of the Royal Martyr, through several mazes, at last overtook them. For the Parliament having in detestation of their crime, and to wipe away the stain of that most accursed pollution given them up as Sacrifices to the Law, and the honour of their Country; The King ordr'd their Tryal, by a Commission of Oyer and Terminer, that so his *Justice* might appear equally respondent in the punishment of their Paricide as his Clemency had done in all other crimes, they were all of them convicted according to Law, and condemned to be drawn hang'd and quartered. Their Quarters being disposed of to the several Gates and most of their Heads set on Poles upon the Bridge.

The Marquess of *Argile*, notwithstanding all the base Treasons he had covertly acted in that Kingdom since the Kings departure thence, had the

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confidence

confidence to come up from *Scotland*, in hopes by fair and spacious pretences to obtain his Pardon, but such was the general hatred and detestation of that People, (especially the Nobility) against him that he was committed to the *Tower*, and from thence conveyed to *Edinburgh*, where his Process was making ready. The Earl of *Middleton*, who was the Kings great Commissioner for that Kingdom, repairing thither also in order to the bringing him to his Tryal, where he was condemned and executed for the many Treasons he had perpetrated against both Kings.

Death having tasted of the Blood Royal, by cutting off the Duke of *Glocester*, as though there were a Circulation of that contagious distemper, which when once entred runs through a whole Family, the infection in the same disease of the Small-Pox, by a kind of Sympathy, seized the vitals of the Princess of *Orange*, and in despite of all art and remedy, hurried her to the grave. Thereby forcing the King and the whole Court for a time to turn their rejoycing into mourning.

And now the happy Parliament which rendered

rendred it self deservedly famous by rebuilding the glorious structure of the English Ancient and Renowned Government, and assured the Foundation thereof, by establishing the Throne of their Rightful Sovereign, came to its final Period. But that no Revolution of time might obliterate or blot out the memory of what they had done at the time of its Dissolution, he honoured it with the Epithite of the Healing Parliament, thereby to commend it to Posterity, as a perpetual example for that great Assembly to imitate in endeavouring to heal and close any unhappy breaches which may peradventure happen in the Nation.

Though *Cromwel*, *Ireton* and *Bradshaw* had by their death escaped the punishments, their Crimes had deserved, yet to do Justice to the memory of his martyr'd Father, he commanded them to be taken out of those sumptuous monuments, which they had usurpt in their Death as they had done the Throne in their Life time, and drawn in a Cart from *Westminster* on the 30 of *January*, which was the day wherein they perpetrated that unparallel'd villany, to the

Red Lyon in *Holborn*. And from thence on Sledges to *Tyburn*, and having hung there from Ten of the Clock till Sun set, they were cut down and their bodies being buried in a deep hole under the Gallows, their heads were cut off and set upon *Westminster-Hall*, where they will continue the brandmark of their posterity & the expiatory remains of their horrid and abominable Crimes.

But notwithstanding the greatness of that misery, out of which the Nation was but just freed, a sort of discontented and hot-headed People, endeavoured to involve it again in desolation and blood; And though they were but a handful, yet they had the confidence to promise themselves the conquest of three powerful Kingdoms, they were called by the name of Fift-Monarchy Men, in regard they beleived that Christ should come from Heaven to Reign a thousand years upon the earth, and that they, by the slaughter of those who dissented from them whom they termed his Enemies, should make way for his coming. But some of them being slain and others taken, who were most of them afterward executed, they were easily dispersed and all things reduced to their former peace and quiet. And

And now lest any of the scattred Rayes which belong to him as *Monarch of Great Britain, France and Ireland*, should suffer a diminution, or be obscured by too long an interval, great preparations were made for the setting the Crown, which alone of all the ensigns of Majesty had escaped the usurpation of *Cromwell*, with all imaginable splendor, upon his Head; In order whereunto the City of *London*, having erected four magnificent and Triumphant Arches in four of the principal streets, representing the miseries of the late Rebellion and the happy consequences of his wonderful Restauration, and himself having created six Earls, as many Barons and sixty eight Knights of the Bath, to assist at the Ceremony of his Coronation, he rode on the twenty second of *April 1661.* in a most magnificent and Triumphant manner through the City to *White-Hall*, and the next day being conveyed to the Princes Lodgings at *Westminster* by Water, he went in the same splendid, and glorious mannner to the *Abby*, where he was Crowned by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, after which with

the Crown upon his head, the Peers with their Coronets on, going according to their Rank before him, he went out at the West Door of the *Abby* to the Palace at *Westminster*, where in the great Hall at the upper end thereof was a Table and Chair of state raised upon an ascent for the King, and Tables placed below for the Nobility, the Mayor, Citizens, Officers at Arms; and he had a noble and magnificent dinner provided, which being over he returned in his Barge to *Whitehall*.

It was very observable, that although it had rained for a month before, yet it pleased God that not one drop fell upon this Splendid Triumph to prevent its appearing with full lustre and grandure. But no sooner was it over, and the King and his Train sate down to Dinner, than it fell a Thundring, Lightning and Raining with greater force and vehemency, than had been usually known at that season of the year; the Thunder and Lightning seeming as it were to imitate the fire and noise of the Cannon which then played from the Tower, keeping time so exactly with that loud Musick, that they were easily distinguishable from

from each other, the Thunder and Lightning still intermitting betwixt each firing of the Cannons, as though they had waited to receive and answer the Reciprocated and Ecchoed Boation and Clashes of the Guns, which was taken by the most judicious and discerning part of mankind for a very auspicious and promising Omen, notwithstanding the mad remnant of the Rebellion would have had it parallel'd to *Sauls* Inauguration, without reflecting upon the season of the year or the different case between the ancient Kingly Right and descent in *Christendom*, and that new Title and Government in *Jerry*, which in regard of the peculiar presence of God among them before, was a kind of casting him off & declaring that they would no longer permit his Reigning over them.

And having thus, with as much brevity as possible, glided through this Sphear of Glory in which the ancient Honour and Government of the Kingdom was refixt. And given the World the compleat view of that wonderful revolution, which will undoubtedly be the amazement of all succeeding Generations,

ons, I shall now proceed to shew, by what Rules and Methods he managed the Government throughout his whole Reign. And therein shall begin with his calling a Parliament to consult about the more effectual healing the Breaches, uniting the differences and redintegrating the mutual affections and endearments of his Subjects, which the unnaturalness and perverse malignity and divisions of the late times had a brupted and hitherto discontinued. The chief sticking in the Election of members to serve in this Parliament, was between the *Episcopal* and *Presbyterian* parties, the later whereof found themselves notwithstanding their numbers greatly mistaken in the suffrages of the Kingdom, when under no awe nor distempred with the Phrensy of a misguiged zeal; for notwithstanding the endeavours of their Ministers to procure such persons to be elected as were known to favour their Discipline, yet that no part of the Government might remaine unjustified and uncreared, the Major part of this House of Commons were as well affected to the Restoration and settlement of the Church as the former had been

been to the Restauration and settlement of the Crown.

When the time of their sitting came, according to the Splendid Custom of opening our Great Assemblies he rode in state from *White-hall* to *Westminster*, arrayed in his Royal Robes and having the Crown on his Head. And in a most pleasant and obliging manner declared his great content in meeting them, and his confidence that it would prove a happy Parliament, acquainting them more over with his design of Marrying the *Infanta* of *Portugal*. The Convocation of the *English* Clergy being all eminent Learned and Pious Persons, met likewise about the same time at *Westminster*. The first thing the Parliament did, was at the desire of the King to confirm the Act of Oblivion, which being pass'd by the former Parliament, was thought by the Guilty not to be valid and secure enough to them in regard that Parliament, was not called by the Kings Writ. And, that they might by a wise provision before hand prevent all such objections which might otherwise have been raised on that account, they ratified and confirmed all the other

Laws made therein and then proceeded to frame such new ones as were necessary for the better settling and maintaining the publick Peace; wherein that for Regulating Corporations, as the most needful, had the Precedency: Commissioners being thereby empowered to displace all such as bore Offices and were any way suspected to be illwillers to the Government and the Kings Authority, or should refuse the Oaths of Allegiance & Supremacy, or to abjure the Covenant, which was indeed at that time the only or at least the chief Test of Loyalty, in regard they were thereby to renounce the Solemn League and Covenant as unlawful in it self and illegally imposed. Nor did they overlook the affairs of the Church, but that they might shew their respect and veneration to the Prelacy by relieving it against the Oppressions and justifying of it from the Calumnies and reproaches of the late times, they Repealed the Act of 1 *Caroli* 7. and Restored them to their Priviledge of Peerage in the House of Lords in as full a manner as ever they had enjoyed it before. But their endeavours to settle the

the Nation upon the Foundation of a well grounded and lasting Peace did highly urge the disconcerted remains of the late Anarchy, and their anger suggested to them some hopes of undoing all again. To which end they had several meetings to consult about accomplishing their Conspiracy, but their designs proved abortive by a timely Discovery, and several of them were seized and committed to safe Custody.

The King out of a Noble and generous Inclination to shew respect and inclination to the memory of his friends when it was out of his power to reward their Persons, and knowing that the Living are much taken with kindnesses expressed to the Dead, gave Order for the Reintering the Marquess of Montrose in Scotland, and Sr Charles Lucas and Sr George Lisle which was performed with abundance of Splendor.

All the Gentry thereabout together with the Townsmen in Arms and Mourning attending their Hearkes. Count Coningsmark, who was sent hither from the young King and Queen of Sweden being upon his departure, another

nother more Splendid Embassie was sent from thence, at whose reception a conflict hapned betwixt the *French* and *Spanish* Embassadors upon a Quarrel for precedency, whose Coach should follow next after that, wherein the *Spanish* Embassador Rode, both parties came prepared for the encounter but the *French* were basely worsted, Seven or Eight of them being slain in the dispute which was like to have proved the occasion of a new War between the two Crowns. But by the intreaty of the New-married Queen and the King of Spain's consenting that the *French* Embassador should for the time to come enjoy the Precedency upon such occasions without disturbance, the difference was compos'd.

In the next Sessions of Parliament the Lords Spiritual, the Bishops by virtue of the Act of Repeal made the Sessions before, took their places again in Parliament, which the King was very much pleas'd to behold, as appears by his congratulating in his Speech to both Houses, their enjoyment of their former Priviledges, as a felicity he had much desired to see accomplished in that

that goodly Restored and Reestablished
 Fabrick of the Government. About
 which time Episcopacy was restored
 also in Scotland, and received with all
 gladness and sufficient Testimonies of a
 welcome Reception. Dr. James Sharp
 being consecrated with three other Bi-
 shops at *Lambeth Chappel*, was made Arch-
 Bishop of *St. Andrews* and Metropolitan
 of that Kingdom, and those four conse-
 crated others to fill up the vacant places,
 the whole Order there being defunct by
 the long usurpation of the Presbyterian
 Discipline. And now *Catherine* the Infanta of
Portugal was in order to the consum-
 mation of her Marriage with the King
 of *England* conveyed hither by the
English Fleet and Landed at *Portsmouth*.
 The joy whereof served to alleviate the
 grief and wipe away the teares occasion-
 ed by the death of his Aunt the Queen
 of *Bohemia*, who died a little before,
 having lived to survive all the misfor-
 tunes of her Family; which almost from
 the very time of her Marriage, Anno,
 1612. had fallen very thick upon it, her
 death was followed with a most violent
 and tempestuous wind, whereby di-
 verse

verse persons were killed and much damage done as well in Foreign Parts as in these Kingdoms: As though Heaven had designed thereby to intimate to the World that those troubles and Calamities which that Princess and the Royal Family had suffered and by which most parts of Europe had been tempest-ed, were now all blown over and were like her to rest in a perpetual Repose.

The King was detained somewhat longer at *White-Hall* than he was willing, to pass some Bills which were ready for his Royal Assent, whose weight and importance was such that they could not well admit of a delay since their being pass'd into Acts would set the Nation right where it was before the troubles begun, by providing Remedies against those Mischiefs which had then unhing'd the Kingdoms happiness. Such as the forbidding armed or tumultuary Petitions and ordering that not above Twelve should resort together at any time to deliver Petitions to the King. Thereby providing so far as Humane wisdom could see, against these dangers which were by unsensible degrees brought

brought upon the Nation in the late Confusions, but so soon as they were passed he had thereby furnished his Subjects with so many good and wholsom Laws, as no age of our Forefathers could ever boast off, he posted away for *Portsmouth*, having sent the Bishop of *London* thither before him, who was to consummate the Sacred Rights of Marriage between Him and the Infanta, which he performed in private. And the Q. soon after was conducted by him to *Hampton Court*, and from thence to *London* in great pomp and splendor, the Parliament of *Ireland* having about that time, for the better defraying his necessary charge, given him a Subsidy of 120000 *l.* to be raised in two years.

The African Potentates, alarmed by the arrival of the *English* at *Tangeir* which was delivered into the Kings possession, as part of the Queens Dowry; And terrified by the Fame of their warlike and Marrial Atchievements, begun to fear, that if they suffered them quietly to possess *Tangeir*, they should thereby give them encouragement to incroach further upon them, which consideration

consideration drew thither *Gayland* a warlike Prince, who about that time rebelled against the Emperor of *Fez* and *Morocco*, and usurpt part of his Dominions, who lay before the Town for some time, upon pretence of entring into a League of Friendship with them. But meeting on a sudden as he was ranging with his horse with some of the *English* Forces, who were foraging for provisions, he surprized and defeated them. However the *English* were not long before they requited him, and revenged the injury upon some of his adventurous straglers, after which he freely concluded a Treaty of Peace with them. And the King to encourage Peoples going thither, and to render it the more advantageous to the *English* Traders, made it a free Port, and endow'd it with all the Priviledges of a Merchant City, being very conveniently situated for commerce, especially in regard of the security thereof.

St. Bartholomews day being now come, which was the time appointed by the Parliament for the Restoration of the Liturgy and other Rights and Ceremonies of the Church, those of the Presbyterian

Presbyterian Ministers, who would not conform themselves thereunto were forced, not without great reluctancy, to leave their Benefices to those who were more conformable. And for the better security of the publique Peace for the time to come, the Commissioners for regulating Corporations, besides their displacing such officers as were ill affected, ord'ed the walls of those Towns and Cities which had been the Reception of, and had maintained the late Rebellion, to be demolished, viz. *Glocester, Coventry, Northampton, Taunton and Leicester*. There had been for some time great suspicion of a Plot carryed on by some disloyal persons who still retained their Republican Spirits, which now appeared to be true enough, but their design was spoiled by a discovery, divers of them being taken, four where of were executed and the rest pardoned by the King, who ever loved to mix mercy with his Executions.

His Fame having spread it self so far as *Russia*. That Emperor sent hither a very splendid Embassy, by three of his chief Princes, who were received in greater state than any of those Embassadors

• bassadors had been that arrived before
 • them. The whole military Force of the
 • City being in Arms, the Companies
 • in their Liveries, and the Mayor and Al-
 • dermen in their Formalities riding be-
 • fore them, they had about thirty ser-
 • vants in their retinue, who rode on
 • horseback with hawkes on their Fists, as
 • Presents, which were when they were
 • conducted to their Audience at *White-
 • hall* delivered, together with the rest
 • of their Presents which were very rich,
 • to the King, as others, of the same na-
 • ture likewise, were to the Queen from
 • the Empress and the Prince of *Russia*,
 • all which were received with that af-
 • fection and kindness, which the King
 • upon all occasions discovered to have
 • for that great and potent Monarch.

• Having ordered the Earl of *Roth's* to
 • succeed *Middleton* as cheif Commissioner
 • in *Scotland*; He took about the middle
 • of Summer a progress into the West,
 • going from *London* to *Bath*, and from
 • thence through *Glocester* Shire to *Ox-
 • ford*, being presented at *Reading* and *New-
 • bury* with Purples of Gold, and receiv-
 • ing where ever he came very high and
 • splendid entertainment, when he drew
 near

near *Oxford*, he was met about a mile and half from the City, by the Doctors, and Scholars in their Formalities, and at his entrance into the Suburbs, by the Militia of that City, through which he past to his Lodgings. During his stay in that University, he visited the Schools and was nobly entertained by the Chancellor and others.

But not long after his return, notwithstanding all those Preparations made by him and the Parliament, to settle the Nation in peace, he was informed of a Plot, discovered in the North to involve his subjects in a war again. And several of the Conspirators being taken, he sent down a Commission to *York*, in the midst of Winter to try them, fifteen whereof were found guilty, and executed at several places in that Country.

The Dutch having, notwithstanding all their pretences of love and Friendship to the King, been guilty of many injuries and depredations to the *English* Nation, the Parliament desired him to take a speedy course for the redressing thereof, and promised to assist him therein with their Lives and Fortunes.

tunes. But it being his custom alwaies to prefer peace before War. when it might be had upon honourable terms, he resolved to try what he could do with them by fair means, before he suffered things to come to extremity; to which end he ordered his Agent there to demand satisfaction for those Injuries. But that subtil people not willing to return a speedy answer resolved to send their own Embassador, thereby to gain time for the better enabling themselves to entertain War when they had made provisions for it. And he being sensible of their drift resolved not to be idle but to put his affairs into such a posture that he might be in as good readiness as they, when ever the War should commence. For the performing whereof he borrowed 100000 *l.* wherewith he speedily fitted out two considerable Fleets, ordering Sir *John Lamson* who then blockt up *Algeir* to repair home with some of those Ships under his command, Sr. *Thomas Allen* succeeding there, who brought those Pyrats, that they were shortly after forc'd to accept a peace upon Terms advantageous enough for *England*.

The

The Conditions propounded by the Dutch Embassador being such as could not be accepted with honour, Sr George Downing was dispatcht into *Holland* to demand satisfaction for damages received from that State, but could not prevail for a positive answer to any thing he propounded, or get them to propose any reasonable terms of agreement. Their design being to feed the King of *England* with delays, till the arrival of a vast treasure which they dayly expected in several great Fleets of Merchants Ships. But this being not unknown to him, and he understanding as well as any Prince in *Christendom*, how strong a Nerve of War money was, resolved to way lay those vast Masses of Wealth as they past homeward through his own Chanel. In which resolution he was the more confirmed when he was informed by some secret intelligence, that they were resolved in contempt of his power that *Opdam* should convey their Guinny preparations through the Chanel. That he might therefore be before hand with them in his preparations, and be ready against the arrival of those Fleets of Merchants Ships, he endeavoured with all
 imagina-

imaginable speed and diligence to fit out his Navy for Sea, not sparing to oversee and order things with indefatigable paines and industry in his own Royal person, the City furnishing him with another Loan of 100000 *l.* to encourage the worke. By which means the *Dutch* who flattered themselves with suppositions of his want of Men and Mony, were forced to look on and with Envy behold his vigorous Preparations, and see the Sea covered with such a Magnificent Navy as the Ocean had scarcely ever supported in any former Age.

About the middle of *October*, *Prince Rupert* appeared at the Spit-head with sixteen Sayl of Ships, and was, not long after Joyned by the Duke who was then Lord high Admiral of *England* and the *Earl of Sandwich*, so that it was a matter of the greatest Difficulty for them to unlock the narrow Seas. And great dispute there was amongst them, whether *Opdam* should venture out or not. But the wind continuing cross put an end to that dispute, and furnish'd them with a plausible excuse for their not appearing at Sea under so great disadvantages as they

they would in all probability have met withal. However the *English* kept the Sea to attend their Motion & were rewarded by the greater part of the *Bourdeaux* Fleet which fell into their Hands. And now finding that there was no bringing them to such Terms as he expected, till he had sufficiently chastised them. And knowing that it would mightily advance his Credit and render him terrible to his Adversaries to be always before hand with them, he caused an Embargo to be layd upon their Ships with such secrecy, that his Embassador there had notice of it at least eight dayes before the States. So that when their Embarque came, the *English* Ships were all departed except two small Vessels and on Oyster-Boat.

The Parliament meeting soon after, he demanded 800000 *l.* to defray the charge of that Wary and they to shew how hearty they were in their Resolutions to support his Honour and their Countries Rights against Foreign Incroachments gave him more than thrice that Sum, which was called Royal Aid mony; so that finding the *Dutch* did but trifle with him in hopes of gaining time, he resolved to

to forbear them no longer, & therefore in the following *February* denounced War against them by a publick Proclamation, prohibiting moreover all Manufactories coming from thence, and granting Letters of Reprizal to diverse of his Injured Subjects. And to increase his Fleet a peace being now made both with *Gayland* and the *Algerines*, he commanded his Ships in those partes to return home, and with most Indefatigable diligence journeyed himself from Port to Port to hasten his preparation and incourage the Seamen by his presence, whereby he got his Fleet ready to take the Sea by the 25th of *March*, which greatly terrified the *Hollanders*, who had been the week before put into a very great disorder by the appearance of a small part only of the *English Navy* under the Earl of *Sandwich*.

That his preparations for War might meet with their desired Success, the blessing of God who is the Lord of Navies as well as of Hosts was implored by a general Fast, which was answered with the happy Omens of a future Victory from the Fair Success of smaller enterprizes, Three of their men of War being

being shortly after taken. And his Royal Highness, who being now Lord High Admiral of *England* commanded that Fleet, growing impatient of the *Hollanders* stay, resolved to give them a visit upon their own Coast and casting Anchor within five Leagues of the Texal took a full view of their Fleet, some of his smaller Ships running within two Leagues of the shoar. And finding that he could not yet provoke them to come forth, he shewed himself at the mouth of their Harbour, whereat they were so alarumed, that they presently erected Beacons all along the Coasts to give notice if he should make an attempt to land. But when he found he could not yet provoke them to come forth he sent seven of his Ships to interrupt their *Bourdeaux* Fleet, ten whereof were taken by them, and so had all the rest had they not been saved by the rising of a Fog, through the Shelter whereof they made their escape.

However the *Dutch* finding they were like to get but little assistance from *Sweden* and *Denmark* resolved to shew their own strength and therefore their Navy at length appeared upon the

Ocean in all its glory and splendor, being divided into seven Squadrons consisting in all of about 103 Men of War, besides Fire-Ships and Yatches. About 28 whereof were destroyed and taken by the *English* in an engagement which hapned soon after. But the Joy of that victory was somewhat allayed by the Plague's increasng in *London*, which began the year before and was the severest that ever was known in *England*, for now it began to grow so very hot both in the City and Suburbs, that the Queen Mother to avoid its fury returned into *France*, and the King repaired to *Oxford*, which proved so happy a Receptacle for him that notwithstanding the vast concourse of people which resorted to his Court, the Parliament and the Term which was likewise kept there, the place continued in health without being in the least visited with that contagious distemper which then raged in *London* and some other parts of the Kingdom. Here it was, that Law was made, commonly known by the name of the *Five-mile Act* which forbids such dissenting Ministers as would not take the Oath, and make the declaration therein provided

vided to live within Five miles of any Corporation.

Though to avoid the contagion he removed his Court yet for the security of *London* and that he might not seem wholly to withdraw her beams from her disconsolate Walls, he left the Duke of *Albemart* there. And knowing that as the affliction came from the hand of Heaven so none but the Almighty was able to mitigate or remove it. He commanded by Proclamation a general Fast to be observed throughout the whole Kingdom for the confessing and bewailing those sins which had brought that heavy Judgment upon the City, and employ the divine goodness for the removal thereof: Commanding his Bishops to publish such forms of prayer as were fiteable not only for that particular day, but likewise for all the succeeding *Wensdays*, which he Commanded to be observed as days of Fasting and Humiliation so long as that contagion should last.

The *English* Fleet having now repaired their damages and fitted several of the *Dutch* prizes for service put to Sea again, and having first shewed themselves

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upon

upon the Coast of *Holland* failed toward *Norway* and burned diverse of their Ships as they lay at Anchor in *Breghen*. And the Earl of *Sandwich* meeting with a *Dutch* Convoy with several Merchants and some East-India Ships in his company attacked them with such resolution, that he possessed himself of eight of their Men of War, two of their best East-India Ships and Twenty Sayl of their Merchants, besides diverse more which fell into his hands some few days after. But the *French* King supposing the Ballance of affairs and affecting a Sovereignty in the Mediterranean Sea declared War on their behalf against *England* which was returned by *Charles* who loved not to be behind hand with his enemies with the like denunciation of War against him.

The Pestilence being now pretty well abated, he returned to *London*, and was joyfully received by the Mayor and Aldermen, about which time eight persons who had formerly been in the Rebellion, being taken for conspiring the death of the King, and the alteration of the Government, during his absence from the City, they were tryed at the
Old

Old Bayly, and being found guilty of High Treason were executed at Tyburn.

Prince *Rupert* and the Duke of *Albemarle* being now made joint Generals at Sea, they divided the Fleet, the Prince sailing with the blue Squadron towards France to prevent their joining with the *Dutch*, whom the Duke met with the two other Squadrons, and though he had not much above half their number, bravely attacked them, and maintained the fight two daies and part of the third, when the Prince who heard the Guns, coming into his assistance they fled and castled to their own Shallowes, *St. Georges Channel* having proved too dangerous and stormy for them, but no sooner had the two Fleets repaired their damages, but they repaired to Sea again and began a second engagement, no less bloody than the former, both sides fighting with all the courage and valour that could be expected from the most inveterate and enraged enemies, the *Ruyter* resolving to revenge his last disgrace, and recover if possible his lost honour: And the *English* Generals to maintain their former, by obtaining a

second victory, so that they poured broad-sides upon each other with such fury, that the Roaring Cannon seemed to outvy the Ratling Thunder, and the Smoak to cloud the Sun, and render the air more dark and dismal than ever was Black-Munday.

But to abate the joy of the *English*, *London* which had Flourished throughout so many ages and had ever been accounted one of the goodliest Cities in the World was burnt down to the ground by a Fire which begun on *Sunday*, *September* the second about two in the morning, *Ann. 1666*. A year which in regard of its agreement with the number of the Beast mentioned, *Rev. 13*, had filled all men with great expectations of some memorable accident that would happen therein, many eminent writers having with more confidence than truth predicted the Fall of *Antichrist* and the utter Ruine and desolation of *Rome*, which they affirmed to be the *Apocalyptical Babylon* to be accomplisht therein. It begun at a Bakers house in *Pudding-Lane* near *new-Fish-Street* which being a place very close and consisting for the most part of Old timber

timber houses which burned like so many pitch Barrels it spread itself with such an Impetuous and irresistible Fury that deriding all endeavours to extinguish it, it extended it self to all the several quarters of the City, consuming by *Wensday* might the greatest part of that Goodly pile. The King and his Royal highness riding all the time from place to place endeavouring by their personal care and labour to encourage those who were employed in stopping its fury and rage, which was through the divine goodness at last happily performed.

In so deplorable and amazing an accident it is not difficult to imagine how many persons were constrained in haste and confusion to remove their goods into the fields and take up their lodgings in the open Air. Which gave the King whose heart was ever open to compassionate the miseries of his Subjects, an opportunity to exercise his commiseration, by commanding the Justices of the peace to send provisions into the markets, and opening his Sea-stores for the relief of the poor and necessitous.

London being thus consumed and lay'd
in

in a fire, the grieved Inhabitants lookt upon its rebuilding as so weighty and ponderous in undertaking that they despaired of living to see it begun, much less finish'd, which made them take houses in the out-parts at vast Rents & fines for a long term of years. Nor might their fears have been altogether groundless, had this fire hapned in a time less fortunate. But living in a Reign of wonders they found it contrary to all mens expectations to start up suddenly rather than to be gradually built, in far more splendor and beauty than ever it had been before : So that, that Fire which seemed to have buried all their happiness in *Londons* Ruines proved a real advantage, by means of that provident care which the King thereupon took for the preventing such fatal accidents for the Future, by commanding that all the Buildings which were before for the most part of Timber, should be now made of Brick or Stone, and so contriv'd, that if a Fire hapned in any of them, it might be hem'd in within the Walls of that particular House, without endangering the adjoining Buildings ; by making the Inhabitants of each Parish

Parish, and the Merchants and Gentlemen, who live in that City, think it their interest to provide greater plenty of large and Hand-Engins, and other things necessary for the quenching of Fires, by making men more expert in the methods of stopping such Fires as should happen for the future.

And finally by putting several ingenious Persons on contriving and setting up an Office for the Ensuring of Houses from Fire, so that for five and twenty Shillings, any man may Insure a hundred Pounds on a Brick House for seven years, and for fifty Pound for one and twenty years, and so after the same rate for a greater or lesser Sum, in proportion to the value of the House, and double the price on a Timber-House, so that as often as the House shall be burnt down within the Term Insured, the Money is paid by the Office; and for the security of paying the Money Insured, there are Ground-rents of Inheritance, to the value of fifty Thousand Pounds settled on Trustees, and more Land is to be settled from time to time, according as the number of Houses Insured increase.

Dr.

Dr. *Barbon* one of the first, and considerable Re-builders of the City, was the principal contriver of this Office, and it is certainly one of the greatest designs that any age hath ever produced, and appears to be more universally advantageous than was at first believed, those severe strokes falling now more lightly on particular Persons, than they did in former Ages, in regard they are by vertue of this contrivance repaired by a publick stock. Those whose Houses escape contributing by paying their proportion towards the Re-building those that are Burned without hurting themselves.

In order to the Re-building London, the King according to his accustomed Wisdom to decide the controversies which would arise about dividing the Ground belonging to each House, and foreseeing that it would otherwise be impossible to oblige repairers to Build with Brick or Stone, and make the Streets uniform, provided an Act of Parliament, for the settling all things in relation thereunto, and erecting a Court of Judicature, to Judge and Determine all differences which might arise be-

twixt party and party, by which Act it was likewise provided, that the most Eminent Streets should be of a considerable breadth, and that those toward the Water-side, should be left wide enough to render passages convenient, which may be reckoned as another accidental advantage arising from the Fire, in regard London hath since been much more healthy, then when many of her Streets and Lanes were so narrow, that they almost stifled their Inhabitants by excluding the Air, which is thought to be one great reason why the Plague spread so much, and proved so fatal in the preceeding year. They ordered moreover that a fair Wharf should be left along the Thames-side, and no Houses built thereon, but at a convenient distance mentioned in the Act; And that an exact survey should be made of the Ruins, for the satisfaction of particular Interests, and a model framed of the whole Building, the better to understand if it were convenient to appoint any alterations therein. Chap. 1. of the City of London.
 So that London being now assumed to lie longer smothered under her Ruins, when all those Provisions were made for.

for her Resurrection, was by Sir *John Moor* first raised in Fleet-street, according to the appointed model; and from that beginning grew so hastily toward a perfection, that within the compass of a few years it far transcended its former splendor.

But the burning of *London* was not the only unhappy accident that fell out in that year of Wonders, for the Fire which had laid the City in Ashes, threatened the Court with the like desolation, part of the Horse-Guard being burn'd down by the misfortune of a Candle falling into the Straw. And at a place called *Welborn* in *Lincolnshire*, after a prodigious Thunder with Hail-stones of a more than ordinary bigness there followed such a Tempest, that its violence overthrew some of the Houses, tore up Trees by the Roots, and having dispersed several Ricks of Corn and Hay, posted to the next Village where it likewise overthrew some Houses, and passing forward to *Nanby* it fell so violently upon the Church, that it dasht the Spire in pieces, and almost levelled the body of the Church with the Ground, and that *Scotland* might likewise

likewise bare a share in that years calamities, a seditious Zeal having inspired some male-Contents with Revenge against Sir *James Turner* for his having vigorously put the Laws in Execution against them, they committed an Insolent Riot upon his Person, and having taken him out of his Bed, and carried him naked into the Market-place, threatened to cut him to pieces, which Tumult was first raised by a small inconsiderable Rabble, but in short time increased to a body of 1600 Men, who marching towards *Edenborough* were encountred and defeated near *Glencann*, many of them being slain, and more taken, the Ringleaders being Executed for a terror to others, and most of the rest pardoned.

But in the midst of all these unhappy distractions, the War with *Holland* *France* and *Denmark* (which had now also declared War against *England*, upon pretence of the assault made on the *Dutch* in his Port of *Breghen* was not neglected, however the King of *Sweden* having become a Mediator for Peace between him and the States General, he happily prevailed with the King to grant his

his request, a Peace being concluded upon the 21st of *June* 1667, between his Ambassadors and the Plenipotentiaries of the *Dutch, French and Danes*.

This year died *Mary* the Queen-Mother of *England* at *Columbe* in *France*, whose death was followed not long after by that of *George* Duke of *Albemarle*, and Lord General of all the Kings Land Forces, who now exchanged his Temporary Coronet for an Eternal Crown. The King to testify his gratitude bore the whole charge of his Funeral, which was, after he had lain some time in State at *Somerset-House*, solemnized with that pothp and splendor, that it is said no subject was ever honoured with the like. And sent his Garter to his only Son and Heir, the present Duke of *Albemarle*.

The Kings Wisdom and Conduct being famed through all parts of the World, he drew to his Court like a second *Solomon*, several Foreign Princes to see and admire him, and about this time the Prince of *Tuscany* coming into *England* upon the same Errand, was splendidly treated by him both at *London* and *Windsor*, and by several of his Nobles

Nobles in his Progress through *England*, the chief Cities whereof he was desirous to view; nor was it long after this that he received a more welcom Visit from his Sister the *Dutchess of Orleans*, which proved to be her last, for she died soon after her return.

Being now at peace at home, he resolved to apply his Naval Forces to chastise the *Algerines*, who never keep peace longer than till they can find an opportunity to break it, to which end he sent Sir *Thomas Allen* to revenge the affront they had given him by taking some of our Merchants Ships, and tho they were at first very stubborn, yet when they had sufficiently felt the Force of the *English* Valour under Sir *Edward Sprag*, who succeeded *Allen*, they were glad to accept of Peace, upon what terms they could get it.

About this time a strange and odd kind of Action hapned, which for its ununsualness was the matter of much wonder and discourse, and very well deserves a place in this History; one *Blond* commonly called Colonel *Blond*, being discontented upon pretence of an Estate being detained from him in *Ireland*

land, and having a little before, in revenge thereof, with five others in his Company, seized the Duke of *Ormonde* as he was going from *St. Jameses* to *Clarendon-House*, where he then dwelt, with a design to have carried him away, had he not been rescued by others coming into his assistance, was now grown so desperate as to attempt the Crown it self, which he found means to steal out of the Jewel House in the Tower, by gagging him who had the charge of it, and had certainly carried it off, had not one who was Son-in-law to the Keeper accidentally come by, and seeing his Father gagged and wounded, presently pursued and caused him to be stopt when he was almost gotten out of the Tower, great expectation there was what punishment would have been inflicted upon him for that unpresidented Crime; but the King to shew the extent of his Grace, after his having suffered a short Imprisonment in the Tower, where he had made that bold attempt, freely forgave the offence, and released him.

The King finding himself now at leisure, resolved to look after the condition of his Western Sea-Ports, to which
end

and he spent the Summer in a kind of Sea-Progress, and having taken a view of all his Garrisons, gave order for their being furnisht with all necessary Provisions.

The *Dutch* notwithstanding the many losses they sustained, and the difficulty they found in obtaining a Peace, took no care to preserve a fair correspondence with *England*, but by new affronts laid a Foundation for a second War, which made the King, who had long concealed his just displeasure, resolve, to let them feel his ill Resentments of their unworthy dealings, but mony being at that time wanting, and the occasion so urgent, that it would not admit of so long a delay as the raising Mony by a subsidie would require, he was forced to put a stop to the Exchequer for one year which afterwards extended to a longer time, declaring that nothing could have moved him thereunto, but only the looking upon his Government as unsafe under the threatning preparations of the *States General*, and other Neighbouring Princes without his appearing in the same posture, but seeing the necessity was inevitable,

table, it was needful that some extraordinary course should be taken, til money could be otherwise procured.

However before he would enter into a War with the *Dutch*, he endeavoured to bring them to terms of Peace, by threatening of it, but finding they were obstinate, he resolved to trifle with them no longer, but make 'em forthwith to feel the effects of his indignation, and that he might preserve Peace at home, whilst he had Wars abroad he Publisht a Declaration of Indulgence to such who dissented from the Establish'd Religion of the Church of *England*, and the War being now fully resolved on, Sir *Robert Holmes* who was cruising with five of the Kings Frigats about the Isle of *Wight*, met with their Smyrna and Straits Fleet, convey'd by six of their Men of War, and upon their refusing to strike and lower their Flag, poured in a broad-side upon them, whereupon their convoy coming up a sharp dispute followed between them, which continued till Night, and was the next Morning renewed again, five of their richest Merchant-men being taken, and their Rear-Admiral sunk,
the

the rest making their escape, for want of more assistance.

The first blow being thus given, he next denounced War against them, by a publick Declaration, the *French* King joining with him therein, who besides his falling on them by Land, was to assist *England*, with a Squadron of his best Ships, which accordingly join'd the *English* Fleet under the Command of the Count *De Estrée*, upon the joining whereof, his Royal Highness stood over for the Coast of *Holland*, where meeting the *Dutch* Fleet, there ensued a very fierce and bloody engagement, for both sides being emulous for Honour, fought with extraordinary eagerness, and with so much courage was the Fight maintained by the Duke, that his very Name became terrible to the *Dutch*, who being no longer able to bear up against the valour of the *English*, stood towards their own Coast, and were closely chased by his Royal Highness, who would have renewed the Engagement the next Morning, had not a Fog prevented, and favoured their securing themselves in their shallows, the loss on the *Dutch* side was very great, but the greatest loss sustained.

sustained by the *English*, was the Earl
 of *Sandwich*, and the Royal *James*; great
 were the discontents, and uprores occa-
 sioned by this defeat among the common
 People, for the appeasing whereof, the
 States commanded their Fleet to hasten
 out to Sea again, and beat the *English*
 from their Harbours, which were now
 blockt up by them, which their Ad-
 miral *de Ruyter* attempted with all the
 Force and Courage that resolution
 could inspire, but finding himself over-
 matcht, was forced to retire with loss,
 yet the Fleets had no sooner repaired
 the damages of this Fight, than they
 hastned to try their Fortune in a second
 Engagement, which proving as unsuc-
 cessful to the *Dutch*, *de Ruyter* stole a-
 way in the Night, but having shortly
 after increased his Fleet, he adventured
 to Sea again with a resolution to redeem,
 if possible, the honour he had lost in
 suffering so many overthrows. But be-
 ing again worsted, and the *States* now
 finding they could no longer withstand
 the successful Arms of that Fortunate
 King, sued for Peace by their Ambas-
 sador, and had it granted out of pity to
 them, as well as jealousy of the too
 growing

growing greatness of the *French*, the Progress of whose Conquests they were now at leisure to oppose.

Having admitted the *Hollanders* to terms of Peace, he became a Mediator for the like accommodation betwixt the Crowns of *France* and *Spain*, endeavouring by his Ambassador to compose the differences between them, and resolving whether his Mediation succeeded or not to be no partaker with them in their quarrels, he commanded his Subjects not to enter into the service of any Foreign Prince without his leave, and for the better securing of Trade to and from his Ports from being disturbed by the insolency of several *Dutch*, *Spanish* and *French* Privateers, betwixt whom the War still continued, he Publisht another Proclamation, wherein he declared, that all Ships, to whomsoever they belonged, should during their stay in any of his Ports, be under his Protection, and commanded the Officers of his Navy, to use their utmost endeavours to hinder any of those Privateers from roving so near his Coast, and that if a Man of War of either party, and one or more Merchant-men of another should

should come into any of his Harbours, the Merchants Ships should Sail out two Tides before the Man of War should be permitted to stir, and that he might secure the Peace of his Kingdom, for the future he procured from the Parliament, the Sum of five hundred eighty four Thousand nine hundred and seventy eight Pounds, for the speedy Building thirty Ships of War, which he caused to be Built so large and substantial, that they cost him one hundred Thousand Pounds more than was allotted.

And reflecting now upon the success of the *French Kings* Arms, and fearing least the growing greatness of that Monarch might too much obscure his own *Glory*, and threaten the future Peace of his Kingdom, he resolved by entring into an Alliance with some Princes and States abroad, to put a stop to his further Conquest in *Flanders*, and that the *French* might not think him in jest only, he Married his Neece the Lady *Mary*, Eldest Daughter to his Royal Highness, to the Prince of *Orange*, and applyed himself so briskly to the raising of Forces, that in a short time he had a brave Army

my on foot ready to be transported into the *Spanish* Netherland, acquainting his Parliament at the next meeting with what he had done & assuring them that if his endeavors were seconded by plentiful supplies from them & adue aid from the *Spaniards* for their own preservation, doubted not but to restore such an honourable peace to Christendom, that it should not be in the power of any one Prince to disturbe it, which peace he told them he had endeavoured by a fair Treaty; which he thought the best means if it could be obtained thereby, but if not, he was Resolved to enter into an Actual War with *France* and not to Sheath his Sword till he had effected his design.

And to *Alarum* the *French* King the more with the expectation of War, the Parliament intreated him to proceed in his Intentions promising that if he would enter into an actual War with the *French* King, they would stand by him with their Lives and Fortunes; a Book being likewise written about the same time Intituled *Christianissimus Christianendus* wherein reasons were given for reducing the most Christian

stian King to a more Christian state in Europe.

And finding that the *French* King still went on in his Conquests he sent some Regiments of his new-raised forces over into *Flanders* to secure the places of greatest consequence there, and the Parliament to assist him with money which is the sinews of War raised him a Liberal Sum by a Pole-Bill, and that they might weaken *Lewis* as well as strengthen him prohibited *French* knives & all other things of the growth & manufactory of that Country; a contrivance that would certainly have reduced him to terms of moderation and peace, had the rest of the confederates done the like, but for want of that, the design of the prohibition fell & rather proved injurious than any way advantageous to *England*. However remembering how fatal the arms of *England* had formerly been to *France* and being Thunderstruck with the fame of *Charles* having in 40 days raised an Army of 30000 men, and fitted out a Navy of 90 Ships, *Lewis* durst not adventure) notwithstanding his Success in *Flanders* (to run the hazard of a War, to prevent which he

he endeavoured a Peace with some of the Confederates, hoping thereby to break the measures taken by the King of *England*. And having in order thereunto made some Proposals to the *Dutch*, they according to their usual custom of serving themselves, entred into a Treaty with him, which they were the more inclinable to do; when they heard from *England*, that the *Parliament* had taken up a Resolution to give no more mony till satisfaction was first had, and those Jealousies removed which they had without all grounds taken up about their Sovereigns proceedings; which made the wary *Hollander* conclude it vain to rely any longer upon *England*, since those divisions and misunderstandings between the King and Parliament rendred it no longer it self.

But *Charles*, who was not ignorant of what the *Dutch* were doing, resolving to save *Flanders* either by a War or Peace, perswaded the King of *Spain*, and the rest of the confederates, to accept of the same Treaty with them, to which end he procured a cessation of Arms on all sides, the better to make way for the

H desired

desired Peace . However considering the Influence it would have upon *England* was uncertain; and knowing that by his late preparations & allyances he had provoked a mighty & warlike King, he thought it convenient to provide for his own security if the worst should happen. And seeing the *French* King notwithstanding the cessation of arms, endeavour'd to enlarge his conquests, and possess himself of diverse considerable Towns, he resolv'd to prevent him, and therefore commanded the *Duke of Monmouth* who was at that time General of his Land forces, and the Earl of *Ossey* to Joyn the Prince of *Orange*, and attempt the beating him from the siege of *Mons*. The *French* having encampt themselves between two woods with such advantage, that besides the woods there was only a percipice lead to them, which made them almost inaccessible. But the Cannon playing briskly upon *St. Denis*, where their right Wing lay, and the valiant *English* falling on with their accustomed courage and fury, soon forced the Abby, and compell'd the *French* who were posted there to fly in great disorder to their main Body, many of them being slain in the dispute

pute, which was very hot. And the Duke of *Luxemburgh* who Commander there as the *French* Kings General, notwithstanding he had upon the first approach laught at and derided the vain attempt as he imagined of forcing his Camp, finding he had now to do with the Resolute *English*, and not with the timorous *Spaniard* or wary *German*, dislodged in great confusion, leaving his slain and wounded men behind, and the tents standing as they were to the plunder of his victorious enemies, whereby the relieving *Mons*, a work thought little less than impossible, was easily performed, whereby the *French* King was disappointed of his hopes; and had that success been followed, he would in all probability have been reduced to so great extremities, that he would have been glad to accept of peace on such conditions as he could have gotten. But having upon the first march of the *English* hastily concluded the Treaty at *Nimegen*, he thereby put a stop to all farther hostilities.

Things being brought to this happy conclusion abroad, new stirs, and commotions began to appear at home, for one

Titus Oates, who had received Education & Orders in the Church of *England*, and was afterwards seemingly reconciled to the Church of *Rome*, going first into *Flanders*, and then into *Spain*, ingratiated himself with the Jesuits and Priests of those parts, with a design, as he afterward pretended, to discover what they were plotting against *England*, returning about this time, informed the King of a Plot carryed on by the Jesuits against his Life, the Protestant Religion, and the Government of the Kingdom, affirming that diverse persons of Quality were engaged in the design, and that when he was taken off, the remaining work was to have been carried on by arms, & foreign assistance. The Privy Council upon this Information sat twice a day to consider and examine the Plot, and *Sr. George Wakeman* one of the Queens Physicians, *Mr. Langhorn*, & divers others were committed close Prisoners to *Newgate*, and the Lords *Bellasis*, *Powis*, *Peters*, *Arundell*, *Wardour*, *Caslemaine*, and *Stratford* secured in the Tower.

This Plot was in all parts of it a complication of mysteries but the greatest mystery seems to be the business of *Sr.*

Edmund-

Edmundsbury Godfrey a Justice of the Peace for *Middlesex*, who had taken the depositions of *Oaths* and *Tongue*, and was soon after found dead in a Ditch near *Hampsted* with his Sword run through him, which was sworn by *Bedlow* and *Prance*, who both pretended to have been concerned therein.

The examination of this Plot, and the murder of *Godfrey*, which was lookt upon as a sufficient confirmation of its truth and reality, employed the Commons so assiduouſly, that they ſate whole days without ſtirring from morning till it was late at night, to conſult about it. And having voted and entred into their Journal; That it was their opinion there had been, and was an execrable and helliſh deſign carryed on by the Papiſts for aſſaſinating the King, ſubverting the Government, and deſtroying the Proteſtant Religion, and procured a Proclamation from the King to Banish all reputed Papiſts ten miles from *London* and *Westminſter*, and another for turning all *Roman* Catholicks out of the Horſe and Foot guards; they were not yet ſatiſfied, but it was more over moved in that Houſe, That an Ad-

dress should be presented to the King to Remove his Royal Highness, both from his Presence and Counsels. But the King being informed of their intentions, Resolved to prevent them, and endeavour to take them off from their unseasonable heats, by assuring them of his stedfast Resolution to defend them in their just Rights and Priviledges, and comply with any reasonable offer they should make for the security of the Protestant Religion.

Several of those accused by *Oats* and others, for the witnesses were now increased, were tryed before Sr. *William Scroggs* Lord Chief Justice of the Kings Bench. And those that gave evidence against them being very positive in their depositions, *Coleman, Ireland, Pickring, Grove, Whitebread, Fenwick, Langhorn*, and diverse more, were at several times condemned and executed. And so was *William Staley* a Gold-Smiths Son for speaking dangerous words again the Kings life. And *Green, Berry, and Hill* for the murder of *Godfrey*. They at their death denied what they were charged with, and asserted their Innocency with all the solemn Protesta-

Protestations imaginable, which was credited or disbelieved according to peoples various Inclinations.

The Earl of *Danby* Lord high Treasurer of *England* being accused by Mr. *Mountague*, who had been a little before Embassador to the *French* King, of holding private correspondence with *France*, the Commons resolved to proceed against him with the greatest Severity, but being soon after dissolved, they were forced to leave it to the next Parliament, which was opened by the King on the sixth of the following *March*, with an elegant speech: Wherein he acquainted them with the present posture of affairs, and the business they were called for, which was to settle the Nation upon the sure Foundation of Peace.

No sooner had they settled their Elections, and prepared the way to business, but they fell with much fury upon the Treasurer, calling in question the validity of his pardon, making an Address to the King to represent to him the Illegality and dangerous consequence of granting pardons to persons impeacht. And desired the Lords, that he might

be Sequestred from their House, and put into safe Custody, which had been done had he not absconded, but a Bill of Attainder, being ready to pass against him, he surrendered himself, and was Committed to the *Tower*. The Commons resolving notwithstanding his Pardon, to bring him to the Block, with as much speed as possible, would not grant him the formality of a Tryal, but affirming his Pardon to be illegal and void, demanded upon his insisting thereon, Judgment of High Treason to pass against him, upon which they were so much bent, that they refused to proceed to the Tryal of the other five Lords, whom they had likewise Impeacht, till Judgment was first given against him. But the Lords refusing to gratifie them therein, he was forced to content himself, with a long and tedious Imprisonment, till admitted to Bail by the Lord Chief Justice *Jessrys*, who for a reward of his Loyalty, succeeded *Saunders* in that Office.

The King, to content the Faction, if possible, dissolved his Privy Council, and Constituted a new one, which for the time to come should consist of thirty

ty Persons, fifteen whereof were to be certain, and the rest to be Elective at his pleasure, ten out of the Nobility, and five Commoners, besides a Lord President, a Secretary of *Scotland*, and such of the Princes of the Blood as should be at Court, wherewith the next day, he acquainted the Parliament, and assured them that in all weighty Affairs, he resolved next to his great Council the Parliament, to be advised by that Privy Council, and to imitate the Royal Martyr, whose Custom 'twas to take off those hot Spirits, whose parts and abilities he judged might be improved to his own and the publicks advantage, by promoting them to some Place or Office of trust, thereby to win them to his Friendship, unless they were such, whose natures corrupted by their designs, had rendred obstinate and implacable, as the Earl of *Shaftsbury* afterwards appeared to be; he chose the other fifteen, which were to compleat his Council out of their number, and made *Shaftsbury* President of it.

The King endeavoured in several Speeches and Messages to convince the Parliament of his Resolutions to defend

the Protestant Religion, and give his Royal assent to any Laws they should provide in order thereunto, so that the descent of the Crown in the right Line were not thereby defeated, but finding that their heats about the Right of Bishops Voting in Capital Cases, and other differences which arose between the two Houses, took up their whole time, and prevented their entring upon such Debates, as more nearly concerned them, thought it convenient to Pro-rogue 'em, in hopes that their Debates in their next meeting would prove more happy and unanimous.

But the Factionous humor, which rendered all endeavours for the Settlement of the Kingdom unsuccessful, ran higher in *Scotland*, and boiled into an open Rebellion, the first appearance whereof, was, in the Murder of the Arch-bishop of *St. Andrews*, but it broke out more visibly a little after, when a party of Rebels well Mounted and Armed in the West of *Scotland*, Proclaimed the Covenant, burnt divers Acts of Parliament, and Publisht a Declaration full of Treason, and stuf with the very Quintessence of Rebellion, wherein
 having

his having laid down the pretended grounds
ould of their quarrel, they invited others
the to join with them, which the Cove-
Line nanters (who are there commonly cal-
ding led, Whiggs,) from whence the name
Bi- was afterward brought into *England*,
ther accepted of, and flockt so fast to them,
the that their Army daily increased, and
me, grew to be formidable, but the Duke
uch of *Monmouth* being dispatcht thither,
ned and meeting them at *Bothwel* Bridge,
Pro- at one Battle put an end to the Rebelli-
ates on, many of them being slain, and some
ove hundreds taken Prisoners.

The King willing to try all means
en- to please his People, and fearing the
cent Parliaments Animosities were too great
gh- to admit of a Reconciliation, and would
pen prevent their doing any thing that tend-
ed to his or the Kingdoms benefit, dis-
of solved them, and called another, in hopes
sh- to find it more unanimous, but in the
out mean while Sir *George Wakeman*, and
ar- three *Benedictin* Monks, being Tryed
ned before the Lord Chief Justice *Scroggs*,
of the Evidence of *Oates* and *Bedlam* began
on now to be so little credited, that they
the were acquitted, which very much start-
ein led the Mobile, who expected all that
ing were...

were accused of that Plot, should have been Condemned of course, without respect to the truth or falshood of that Accusation, and several Libellous Prints accused *Scroggs* of perverting Justice, and taking a bribe of several Thousand Guinies from the *Portugal* Embassador, to save *Wakemans* Life, from which charge he cleared himself in a Speech he made in the Kings Bench-Court, on the first day of the next Term.

And during this intervale, the King was taken violently ill of an Ague at *Windsor*, insomuch that his Life was thought to be in some danger, whereupon his Royal Highness, to demonstrate his Affections to the King, and to prevent the danger which might, as things then stood, have happened to him, if the King should have died in his absence, went Post thither, but it was not long before he recovered his perfect health again, to the universal Joy of his Subjects.

But *Monmouth*, who had been raised by the Kings Favour, to as high a station as a Subject was well capable of, not content with the Honours already heaped

heaped upon him, but aspiring, as was thought, (notwithstanding his Illegitimacy) to the Crown it self, endeavoured to prevail with some greatmen at Court, to imbrace his interest, in case the King should die, which being made known to his Father, he conceived so great Indignation against him, for that bold and audacious attempt, that he deprived him of his Commission of Lord General, and soon after of his remaining places of Captain of the Life-Guard, Master of the Horse, &c. And to prevent Peoples being deluded by his pretences, shortly after, upon the secret divulging a rumor of a certain Writing, concerning a Marriage between the King and his Mother, it was said to be kept in a black Box, and that some were now living, who were present at the Marriage ; he published a Declaration, wherein he acquainted all his Loving Subjects with two former Declarations, which he had Solemnly made in the Privy Council about it, and that none might still remain doubtful ; he again confirmed the truth of those Declarations, by calling God to Witness to the truth of them, and declaring upon the Faith

Faith of a Christian, and the word of a King, that he was never Married to the Dukes Mother, or to any other Person whatsoever, except his Royal Consort *Queen Catharine*.

There was now much discourse of a new Plot, wherein the Papists were said to have contrived the ruin of the Presbyterians, by charging them with a Conspiracy against the Government, the chief Discoverer was one *Dangerfield*, who had formerly been a vile and profligate Fellow, and was then newly got out of *Newgate*, the chief Persons accused by him, was the Countess of *Powis*, Mr. *Gadbury*, and one *Cellier*, in whose House some Papers relating thereunto, were said to be found under a *Tub of Meal*, from whence it was called the *Meal-Tub-Plot*.

The appointed time for the Parliaments Sitting drawing near, many Petitions were presented to the King, for his permitting them to Sit at the time appointed, but they being procured in a tumultuous and unwarrantable way, he ordered the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to suppress them in *London*, and lest that should not be sufficient, forbid

forbid them by a publick Proclamation; and to shew, that he would not be influenced by those Petitions which lookt more like Commands than Requests, he Prorogued them to a further time, telling them that their distractions and jealousies were of such a nature, and had been so improved by the malice and industry of ill men, that he was confirmed in the opinion, that a longer interval would be absolutely necessary to compose mens minds, during which Prorogation he recalled the Duke out of *Scotland*, who was upon his Arrival complemented by the Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and the Common Council of *London*.

On the 18th of *May* 1680. so great a Storm of Hail fell in *London*, and the adjacent parts, that the like had not been seen in many years before, the Stones being of an extraordinary bigness, many of them as large as Pullets Eggs, and very hard, one, which I saw measured, was something more than nine Inches about, several Rooks in the Temple Garden were beat down and killed with them, and the Glass of many Sky-lights battered and broken to pieces.

The

The Parliament which had been several times Prorogued, now met toward the latter end of *October*, and were acquainted by the King with the Alliances he had made with *Holland* and *Spain*; during that long Proroguation, he desired Mony likewise to enable him to relieve *Tangier*, the defence whereof he told them had much exhausted his Treasure, and advised them not to meddle with the Succession, but proceed to the discovery of the Plot, and the Tryal of the Lords; but the Commons having chosen Mr. *Williams*, a *Barrester* of *Grayes-Inn*, and *Recorder* of *Chester*, for their Speaker, they soon convinced the World, that their Sitting had not been deferred so long without reason, for they presently fell to purging their House, and expelled Sir *Robert Cann*, for saying there was no Plot but a Presbyterian one; and Sir *Francis Withens*, for having declared himself an Abhorror of the late tumultuous Petitions. The former they Committed to the *Tower*, and ordered both of them to receive their Censure on their Knees from the Speaker, and not content with punishing their own Members, they fell
with

with much fury upon divers without their Walls, the chief whereof was Sir *George Jeffrys*, Sir *Francis North*, Sir *William Scroggs*, Sir *William Jones*, &c. But still thinking they acted too low, whilst they medled with Subjects only, they next proceeded to a matter of far greater consequence ; for notwithstanding the Kings desire at their opening, that they would not meddle with the Succession, the Exclusion Bill was brought into the House of Commons, under a spacious pretence of securing the Protestant Religion ; and notwithstanding all the opposition made against it, by the unbyassed and judicious Loyalists, whose numbers were fewest, though their reasons were strongest, it pass'd that House, and was carried up to the Peers by the Lord *Russel*, and the Lords having ordered it to be read, put it to the Vote, whether they should admit it a second reading, which being carried in the Affirmative by two voices only, it was afterward debated till eleven a Clock at Night, the King being present all the while, and then thrown out of the House, by the Majority of about thirty voices, in which number
were

were all the Bishops then present.

Not being able to succeed in this great attempt, they contented themselves for a while to act in smaller matters, and proceeded to the Tryal of the Lord *Stafford*, the Chancellor *Finch* being created Lord High Steward for that Solemnity. He was found guilty by the Peers, and had Judgment of High Treason past upon him by the Lord High Steward, according to which he was not long after Beheaded on *Tower-hill*, protesting his Innocency with his last Breath. During those publick Transactions, a large and prodigious Beam-light appeared in the West, the Star from which the blaze proceeded was but small, and when first discovered seemed to be not much above the Horizon, but every Night after it appeared somewhat higher in the beginning of the Night, its Lustre and Magnitude decreasing by degrees as it did at first begin, whether this Finger of the Almighty, so visibly seen in the Heavens, portended good or bad events to the World ingeneral, or *England* in particular, is amatter too mysterious for me to unfold, and therefore I shall leave it till

till made more plain by the effects, which will certainly be the best, and most Authentick Eplanation thereof.

The Parliament having sat long to little purpose, and the King finding the Commons so taken up with other business, that they took no care of raising Money to supply his pressing necessities, unless he could have converted Addreses into Coin, and that they were so fixt on the Bill of Exclusion, that they determined all other remedies for the suppressing of Popery, and securing the Protestant Religion, to be ineffectual and vain, he resolved to give them time to cool themselves by a Prorogation, which he was the more inclined to do by some extravagant Votes, whereby they had declared several of his Council to be promoters of Popery, and Enemies to him and the Kingdom, and that none should lend or cause to be lent by way of advance any Money, upon any of the Branches of his Revenues, however at the time of the Prorogation he past two Bills, one about *Irish* Cattle, and the other for Burying in Woollen, which later Act tended very much to the benefit of the Nation, by the

the advance of Wooll, which is accounted the staple commodity of *England*, but despairing of their ever doing any good, he dissolved them before the time of their next meeting came, and call'd another; and to try if change of Air would change their tempers, resolved upon *Oxford* to be the place where they should sit; nor would he be drawn to alter his resolution by the Petition delivered him by the Earl of *Essex*, and some others of the popular Lords, but this change of place was not accompanied with such a change of temper as he desired, the old Members being in most places chosen again, and contrary to that Ancient Custom of their Treating the Country, the Country now Treated them, or at least every Man bore his own charges.

The King at his Arrival there, was received by the Mayor, and body of the City at the East-gate, and from thence attended with great Acclamations of Joy to his Lodgings, where he was the next day complemented by the body of the University, who presented him with a large *Oxford* Bible, and his Queen with the Cuts belonging to the History and

and Antiquity of that University, most of the Members as well Commons as Lords, went thither with numerous Trains of their Friends.

The King in his Speech made to them at their opening, told them, that the unwarrantable proceedings of the last House of Commons, was the only reason why he had dissolved them, for as he would never use Arbitrary Government himself, so he was resolved never to suffer it in others, and that whosoever calmly considered of their Proceedings, would rather wonder at his having patience so long, than that he grew weary at last; he told them moreover, that it was his interest, as much as theirs, to preserve the Liberty of the Subjects, since the Crown could not be safe, when that was in danger, and that neither Liberty nor Property could long subsist, when the just Prerogatives of the Crown were invaded, and brought into Disreputation, assuring them that he called them so soon, to shew that the irregularities of Parliaments, should never make him out of love with them, and that he thought the just care they ought to have of Religion, should not

not be so managed as to be made a pretence for changing the foundation of the Government, and therefore hop'd the ill success which had hitherto attended such kind of heats, would dispose them to a better temper, and prevent their laying so much stress upon any one Expedient as to refuse all others as ineffectual and to no purpose. After the Speech was over, the Commons repaired to their House and made choice of Mr. *Williams* for their Speaker.

Not long before their meeting one *Fitz-Harris* was Seized upon the information of *Everard*, one of the Evidences about the Plot, and Sr. *William Waller*, for having framed an infamous & damnable Libel against the King & Governement, and having in hopes of saving his Life thereby confest himself guilty of what was charged with, pretended moreover, to make several considerable discoveries, and with an unparalleled confidence, affirmed the King employed him. The Commons, upon pretence that he was charged with matters of too high a nature, to be managed in an Inferiour Court, drew up an Impeachment against him. But the Lords refusing to proceed thereon, and declar-

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ing they would leave him to the Common Law, the Commons, with the usual heat wherewith the affairs of that House had been for some time managed, voted, their refusal to be a denial of Justice, a violation of the constitution of Parliaments, an obstruction to the discovery of the Plot. And that for any Inferiour Court to proceed against him, would be an high breach of the priviledges of Parliaments, whereupon the King perceiving it would be impossible for them to do any thing which would tend to the honour and settlement of the Nations, whilst the two Houses was so divided with heats and animosities, and the Commons time wholly taken up in debating a matter that no way belonged to them (the Exclusion-Bill being again revived & brought into that House) Resolved to interpose his power for deciding the quarrel, and convince them that he would no longer endure to be trifled with and affronted. To which end he presently dissolved them, & acquainted the world with the reasons of his so doing in a printed Declaration which he soon after caused to be publisht.

This dissolution was accounted by the more

more intelligent, a very wise and polittick Art, from whence he might expect many good effects, and the consequence proved answerable to their expectation. For all the weekly Intelligences, and other factious Libels, which the Press had vomited out in great numbers, were now suppress'd, and easily hush'd into silence by an Order of Council.

Great expectation there was what Sir *Francis Pemberton*, who succeeded *Scroggs* in the chief Justiceship, would do about *Fitz-Harris*. But the Judges having met in the Exchequer Chamber to consult about it, and resolved that they might notwithstanding the Impeachment and the Commons vote, proceed to try him; a Bill was preferred against him, and found by the Grand Jury of *Middlesex*. He insisted upon his Impeachment in Parliament, and that he ought to be tryed before them. But his Plea proving insufficient, he was order'd to prepare for his Tryal in the following Term, when he was found guilty and condemn'd for High Treason; and was not long after executed at *Tyburn*, together with one *Plunket*, the Titular Primate of *Ireland*, who was tryed about the

the same time for a pretended design of bringing the *French* into that Kingdom.

Whilst *Fitz-harris* lay condemned, his Wife, and Maid, accused the Lord *Howard* of *Esrick* to be the contriver of that Libel for which her Husband was condemned, who was thereupon committed to the Tower, and the charge being confirmed by *Fitz-harris* himself in a Paper delivered by him at his execution to Dr. *Hawkins* Minister of the Tower, wherein he denied moreover what he had formerly confest, and affirmed that he was drawn into that confession by the hopes of saving his life thereby. An Indictment was preferred to the Grand-Jury against *Howard* which was sworn to by *Fitz-harris* Wife, and Maid, and some others but they upon pretence of being unsatisfied with the evidence refused to find the Bill.

Not long after this the reasons why some persons went so well attended to the *Oxford* Parliament begun to appear. For there was a discovery made of a design to have seized the King there, whereupon divers were secured the

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chief

chief whereof was the Earl of *Shaftsbury*, who being saved by the Grand Juries returning an Ignoramus upon his Indictment, there were none executed upon that account but one *Colledge*, who being a busie factious fellow was commonly known by the name of the Protestant Joyner. An Indictment which was preferred against him at the Old Bayly was likewise returned with an Ignoramus, but diverse of the treasonable matters being Transacted at *Oxford* whilst the Parliament sate there, he was Removed to that Assizes, where he was before the Lord Chief Justice *North* tryed upon the same Evidence and condemned and executed.

In a Parliament held at this time in *Scotland* wherein an Act was past for, asserting the right of succession to that Crown, his Royal highness presided as the Kings high Commissioner. And the *French* Protestants being now cruelly persecuted at home Flockt into *England* in great multitudes and were received by the King with abundance of kindness and affection. There hapned likewise about this time a strange and barbarous murder, which for the bold-
ness

ness of the attempt and the baseness if
the manner wherein it was perpetrated
is scarcely to be parrallel'd in History,
For *Thomas Thin* of *Long Leat* Esquire
having privately marryed *Elizabeth* the
only daughter and Sole Heir of the late
Earl of *Northumberland* and Relict to
Henry Earl of *Ogle*, some of her Friends
who were dissatisfied with the match
prevailed with her before her new hus-
band had bedded her to withdraw her-
self privately into *Holland*, whereupon
Count Coningsmark, a *German* Lord who
had formerly endeavour'd to obtain
her, came over again to *London* in disguise.
And one *Vratz* who had formerly been
a Captain under him sent *Thin* a chal-
lenge and a threat that if he refused it
he should be pistol'd. And finding that
notwithstanding that threat he still
slighted his challenge and refused to ha-
zard his life against he knew not whom,
nor for what ground of quarrel, he
with two others well mounted and
armed road up to his Coach-house and
having himself stopt the horses one of
his desperate companions whose name
was *Borosky* a *Polander*, discharged a
Blunderbus at him charged with six bul-
lets

lets which being done they immediately set Spurs to their Horses and made their escape. But being the next morning all discovered and taken they were condemned to be executed, and *Borosky* to Terrify others ordied to be hung up in Chains between *Bow* and *London*.

But not long after this, hapned a stranger Accident which had like to have proved more fatal to these Nations by depriving them of the Inestimable blessing which they now enjoy. For his Royal Highness, posting into *Scotland* to fetch home his *Dutcheffs*, whom he had left there at his last return, the *Glocester Friggot* in which he sailed unfortunately striking on the Lemmon Oar was lost with about an hundred men and some Treasure. But the Royal Passenger being designed by heaven for a future blessing to these Kingdoms, and reserved for a more honourable Funeral was miraculously preserved by going off into a Yatch which came up to his assistance just before the Ship sunck.

Sr. John Moore an honest Loyal Gentlemen and an Addresser coming this year to be Mayor of *London* resolved

to endeavour to rectify the disorders
 occasioned by the disaffection of those
 who had filled that chair in the two pre-
 ceeding years. To which end according
 to an ancient custom for the Mayor to
 drink at the feast kept yearly at the
 Bridg-house, to him whom he designed
 to be one of the Sheriffs for the year en-
 suing, he drank to *Sr. Dudley North*,
 Brother to the Lord Keeper and since
 Knighted. And when the day for the
 Election of Sheriffs came, he summoned
 the Companies to appear at *Guid-hall*,
 to confirm *North* and choose another
 Sheriff to stand with him. The thing
 was opposed by the two Sheriffs *Pilkir-*
ton and *Shute* and their party, so that
 after some contest it was agreed to be
 decided by pole. But those who were for
 the confirmation of *North* and the e-
 lection of *Box*, whom the Mayor had
 proposed for the other Sheriff, being
 refused and several mens names entred
 for *Papillion* and *Du boyce* who were no-
 minated by the Sheriffs and their
 party (that had me right no vote, the
 Mayor adjourned the Court by Pro-
 clamations notwithstanding the Sheriffs
 upon a pretence that the business be-
 long'd

longed properly to them, and that the Mayor had nothing to do with it, went on with their poll, whereupon the King who was informed of their tumultuous proceeeings ordered the Mayor the two Sheriffs and the Court of Aldermen to attend him at the Council Chamber, and after a full examination and hearing of all that could be said in both sides committed the Sheriffs to the Tower for a Riot, to which when they were brought up be Bayled at the Kings-Bench Bar, they pleaded Not guilty.

Having obtained their Liberty they met again, and notwithstanding the Mayor sent the Recorders to adjourn the *Common-Hall* for two days, they proceeded in the Election, and declared their Choice of *Papillion* and *Duboife*; which the Mayor and his party rejected as Illegal, whereupon the King designing if possible to set all things to rights, ordered them to begin again and carry on their proceedings in the usual manner as they ought to have been upon Midsummer day, but that order being refused, the Mayor declared *North* duely elected, & that there should be a fair poll for the other three. But the Sheriffs reject-
ing

the ing his Proposal went on by themselves & poll'd for Four heads, so that the Major the next day having cast up his Books & found the majority of voices to be for *Box*, he declared *North* and him to be Sheriffs. But her ather chusing to fine than serve *Peter Rich. Esq;* was Chousen in his stead. Nor did this Ill succefs discourage them from using the like practices for the future. For at the election of Mayor they mustred up their utmost strength and appeared with as much violence against *Sr. William Pritchard* who was the next in course, as they had done against *North* and *Box*, though to as little purpose, for he carryed it by the majority of voices.

This year died the Illustrions Prince *Rupert* and *Hennage* Earl of *Nottingham* and Lord High Chancellor of *England* who had enjoyed that honour ever since it was taken from *Shaftsbury* in the year 1673. The great Seal being upon his death delivered to *Sr. Francis North* Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas.

Two extraordinary and famous embassess from two Princes who were never known to have sent any into *England* before, one from the Emperor of *Fez* and *Morrocco* whose business was

to establish a peace in relation to *Tangier*. The other was from the King of *Bantam* in the *East-Indies*. Who brought the King several rich presents of Diamonds and other things of great value. But not long after *Bantam* was unfortunately lost to the *Dutch*, who under pretence of assisting the Rebel Prince, commonly called the young King against his Father, whom they termed the Old King possessed themselves of the Town, seized our Factory and turned out such of our Nation as they found there, to the great damage of the *East-India* company and the whole Nation, in regard our pepper was all brought from thence.

Though the Dissenters had lost the day both in the choice of Sheriffs and Mayor, yet they still resolved to be troublesome and render themselves famous by an extraordinary exploit which was the procuring the Mayor, Sheriff and divers Aldermen of *London*, to be arrested by the Coroner in an Action of the Case at the suit of *Papillion & Duboyse* in the name of the Citizens of *London*, at whose Instance they were said to be prosecuted, though they not long after freed themselves from that false Imputation,

by

by declaring in common-Council that they were no way Privy or consenting but did highly disown and disapprove it. But though such persons who were of undoubted Loyalty were preferred to the Offices of Mayor and Sheriffs of *London* for this year, yet that City having in the Judgment of the Lawyers forfeited their Charter by their Illegal proceeding, the King to prevent such kind of Tumults (which might be of ill consequence to the nation in general) for the Future resolved to take that forfeiture, that so the Citizens might by a more absolute dependance upon his goodness be obliged to a stricter performance of their Allegiance, and take the greater care to preserve the publick peace. Whereupon he ordered a *Quo Warranto* to be brought against their Charter, which being several times argued at the Kings Bench-Bar betwixt the Kings Council and those retained by the City, 'twas declared by that Court that the Liberties and Franchises should be Seized into the Kings hand, tho' the entering of Judgment was defer'd till the Kings pleasure was further known.

The City now finding the King was in earnest, and that their Charter was

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condemned by Law, begun to think of humbling themselves at his feet and sue for mercy. And therefore at a Common Council called for that purpose, they ordered a petition to be drawn up and presented to him wherein they acknowledged their hearty & unfeigned sorrow for their misgovernment & thankfully acknowledge his goodness in not requiring Judgment to be immediately entred against their Charter, in which distressed condition they humbly cast themselves at his Royal feet, imploring his princely compassion for the pardon of all offences hitherto committed, and promising obedience to him and his Successors for the future. In answer whereunto the King told them. That he would shew the City all the favour that they could reasonable desire, if they would submit to such regulations, as should be thought necessary for the assuring the loyalty and preserving the peace of that City, *viz.* That the Mayor, Sheriffs, Recorder &c. should be approved of by him, before they were admitted to officiate in their several offices, which was accepted of by the Common Council at their next meeting, but delaying to sign their acceptance thereof,

he was so displeased with them; that he commanded the Attorney General to enter Judgment against their Charter. And having sent for *Sr. William Pritchard* who was then Lord Mayor, and the two Sheriffs, he gave them Commissions to execute their several offices during his pleasure. The like Commissions being likewise shortly after granted to the Aldermen.

But during these Transactions, there came to light one of the basest and vilest pieces of Treachery that ever was hatcht in the World, for some of those who were the most forward in promoting the Bill of Exclusion, having failed of their designs, resolved now to attempt that by force, which they could not effect by fraud, to which end they entred into a Damnable Plot, to Murder the King and his Royal Highness, and alter the Government, a Council of six principal Men were made choice of by them to direct and order the chief matters relating to that conspiracy, viz. The Duke of *Monmouth*, the Earl of *Essex*, the Lord *Howard*, the Lord *Russel*, Mr. *Hampden* and Colonel *Sidney*. The design was to have executed their plot by cutting them both off,

off in their return from *New-Market* to which end they provided several Muskets and other Arms, which were to have been sent down to a house called the *Rye*, about three Miles from *Hogsdon*, which was lookt upon as the most convenient place for that monstrous and hellish design. *Rumbold*, who dwelt therein, was a Man every way fit for their purpose, besides which, there was a narrow passage near the house, through which the King usually came when he went to and from *Newmarket*, but heaven having preserved him from so many former attempts, and disdaining that Hell should frustrate its designed blessings to these Nations, as well in the remainder of his as in his next Successors Reign, resolved to render former Mercies the more compleat, by adding a new one to their number, no less apparent and visible than his preservation in the Oak had been, for by a Fire which hapned at *Newmarket*, and consumed the greatest part of the Town, he was forced to return sooner than he intended, and before they were ready for him.

But notwithstanding this remarkable disappointment, and the consternation which

which seized them, upon the first news of it, they still went on with their design, and consulted of some other time and place for their Assassinations, however before they were able to bring their distracted Councils to any conclusion, providence spoiled their Plot; by compelling *Keeling*, who was one of the Conspirators, through trouble of conscience, to discover it. Whereupon *West* was taken, and a Proclamation issued out against the rest, wherein rewards were offered to those who should discover them. But though this design was very mischevius and bloody, yet there was no more than seven that suffered for it, viz. The Lord *Russel* and Col. *Sidney*, who were Beheaded. and *Walcot*, *Rouse* and *Hone*, who were hang'd drawn and quartered at *Tyburn*, as *Holloway* and Sir *Thomas Armstrong* were likewise when they were taken, the first being discovered at *Mevis*, and the second in *Holland*, only Mr. *Hambden*, against whom there was but one Evidence, being found guilty of a Trespass and high misdemeanor, was Condemned in a Fine of 40000 *l.* and ordered to find securitie for his good behaviour during Life.

About

About this time the Lady *Ann*, second Daughter to his Royal Highness, was Married to Prince *George*, Brother to the King of *Denmark*, the Ceremony being performed by the Bishop of *London*, in the presence of the King, Queen, Duke and Dutchess, with most of the great Persons about the Court, and the Match was well liked off by the Commonalty in general, who the next day Proclaimed the pleasure they took in her, being so happily bestowed upon a Protestant and Religious Prince, by their Ringing of Bells, and other publick demonstrations of joy.

The Duke of *Monmouth*, who being accused as one of the Council of six, who were made choice of for carrying on the late conspiracy, having absconded himself, and lay concealed for some time, now appeared again, and having submitted himself to his Father and Uncle, and promised to make a full discovery of all he knew about the Plot, he obtained his Majesties pardon, through the Intercession of his Royal Highness, and the Attorney General was ordered to stop all further proceedings against him, but refusing afterward to make the
promised

promised discovery, or to sign what he had confest, he fell again into the Kings high displeasure, and was thereupon banisht the Court, and expelled the Royal presence.

Vienna, the Imperial City of *Germany*, being this Summer closely Besieged, and greatly distressed by the *Turks*, who brought it to the very last extremity, was in great danger of being lost, but by the blessing of God, and the valour of the King of *Poland*, and the Duke of *Lorain*, they were beaten off with so much loss, that they were forced to raise their Siege in great confusion, and retire back again into *Hungary*. And now also was the Earl of *Dartmouth* sent with a Fleet to demolish the Town, Castle and Mole, and choak the Haven at *Tangier*, which had cost the King abundance of Treasure to defend it against the *Moors*, without affording that advantage, which was at first expected from it.

Ones the *Salamanca* Doctor, and Plot-master General, not contenting himself with having falsly charged his Royal Highness, the Kings only Brother and Heir, with divers base and improbable stories

stories, but suffering his Spleen to boil to such an exorbitant degree, as saucily and impudently to abuse him with base and scurrilous language. The Duke, whose patience not being easily provoked, had born long with him, finding that forbearance did but render him more bold, and increase his malignity, at last brought his action of *Scandalum Magnatum* against him, and *Oates* having in the next Term suffered Judgment, to go by default, a Writ of inquiry was issued out, and Executed before the Lord Chief Justice in the Kings Bench Court, and the Jury upon hearing the Evidence, to shew their detestation of such an unheard of impudence, gave the Duke an hundred Thousand Pounds Damages.

The *Hambrough* Company, to shew their gratitude for some greater Favour received from the King, in relation to their Charter, erected a most elaborate and curious Statue of him, in the very middle or center of the Royal Exchange, which was cut by one *Gibbons*, who is accounted the most famous Statuary that ever *England* produced, and equal if not Superiour to the best of his time in *Europe*. The Statue is of grey Marble.

Marble, in the Garb and Habit of a *Roman Caesar*, placed upon a curious pedestal of the same Stone, with a Latin Inscription thereon.

The King having a mind to take a view of his Land Forces, ordered a Muster to be made of them on *Putney-Heath*, where there was a brave Military appearance, both of Horse and Foot, all exactly Trained and well clothed, most of the Horse marcht in the Morning in gallant order through the Streets of *London*, and so over the *Bridge* to the place where they were to Muster.

There were about this time, divers Factious Persons punisht for scandalous and seditious words spoken against the Government. And one *Roswel* a Conventicle Preacher, Convicted of High Treason, for certain words spoken by him in his preachment, but some question arising about the form of the Indictment, the Court took time to consider of it till the next Term, before which time, *Roswel* obtained the Kings gracious Pardon, who ever loved to endear his Subjects by Acts of kindness, rather than terrifie them by examples of Justice. *Oates* was likewise about the same time
Indicted

Indicted for Perjury, in two several Indictments; to both which he pleaded Not Guilty, and was thereupon ordered to be Tryed the next Term.

A little before *Christmas*, when the minds of Men, in regard they were then to celebrate the Nativity of the Prince of Peace, should have been wholly taken up with thoughts of Peace, some restless and implacable Spirits, were notwithstanding otherways employed in dispersing, in a secret and clandestine manner, a Treasonable Libel relating to the death of the Earl of *Essex*, wherein they would have born the World in hand, that he did not murder himself, strict enquiry was made for the Author, and several of the Books seiz'd, but the Author could not be discovered, only *Henry Danvers*, commonly called Col. *Danvers* an Anabaptist by profession, and one who had been a Principal Officer in the late Rebellious Army, was found to be the Author of a certain Sheet, wherein the very Quintessence & Venom of that Libel, was crowded into a smaller Compass, but he being an old cunning Fox took the scent, and made his escape, before the Warrant issued
out

out for his apprehension reacht him.

But now *Englands* glorious Sun of happiness and tranquillity, which had shined bright for near five and twenty years together, must suffer a fatal Eclipse, and be for some few days wrapt up in black and mournful Clouds, and have its glory totally, though not finally obscured, by the much deplored death of this happy and wonderful Monarch, for on *Munday February* the 2d, he was taken suddenly with an Apoplectick Fit, which was so violent, that in all probability he would never have revived again, had not Dr. *King*, who, being one of his Physicians, hapned to be present let him Blood, by which and other proper means afterwards us'd, he seemed to be in so fair a way of recovery, that the Lords of the Council thought fit for the preventing false reports, to publish it in the *Gazet*, the news whereof so rejoiced the people in divers parts of the Country, where it had been positively reported he was dead, that they immediately rung the Bells, and made Bonfires, thereby to express their joy, but in a few days all was dampt again by the certain news of his death, for when
neither

neither the endeavours of Men, nor the Invocations of Heaven could prevail, he expired about Noon, the *Friday* following having lain all that time in abundance of pain and misery, which he endured with incredible patience, often lifting up his Hands and Eyes to Heaven, and breathing forth the fervent desires of his pious Soul, in several short but sweet and pathetick Ejaculations.

Kings, in respect of their *Office* are styled *Gods* in the *Sacred Writ*, because like him they are *Immortal*, and can never *Die*; but their *Persons* being composed of the same *Mouldering* Principles with the meanest of their *Subjects*, must *Die* like Men, and when the time appointed for their dissolution is come, it is impossible either for *Men* or *Angels*, *Physick* or *Physicians* to detain them longer here, for they may with as much ease dissolve the *Covenant* of the *Night* and *Day*, keep the *Sea* from flowing, and the *Sun* from shining, as preserve *Kings* from being hurried, as well as the rest of *Mankind*, to the place appointed for all *Living*.

As no *King* was ever better *Beloved* by his *Subjects* whilst he *Lived*, so none
was

was ever more *lamented* when he *died*, for an *Universal* grief possessed the minds of all Men, and like a *Cloud* suddenly spread it self over the face of the whole Nation, upon the Arrival of that *doleful* Tidings.

He died in the fifty fourth year of his Age, after he had Reigned thirty six years and some few days, leaving his Kingdoms, which he found almost ruined with a *bloody* and *unnatural* War, in a state of *Tranquillity* and *Peace*, which both magnifies the happiness of his Subjects, by comparing their present *felicity* with their past *trouble*, and lays the highest obligation upon them for ever, to entertain the *Sacred Memory* of his *Name*, with the greatest *Love* and *Veneration*. By reducing a people plung'd and almost swallowed up in *Confusion*, into a *Quiet* not to be expected, and scarcely to be hop'd for, and assuring by his incomparable prudence a *Faction* blown up into a *Tempestuous Flame*, more violent and deaf than the *Winds* or the *Seas*, he rendred himself the most glorious and admired *Prince*, and his *Subjects* the most happy People in *Christendom*, in what words therefore, or rather with what deeds

deeds can they ever expect to express
 a *gratitude* equal to his merits, since
 Statues of Marble, and Triumphant Ar-
 ches, tho' they may indeed be acknow-
 ledgments of our Veneration, are trifles
 too mean to express his worth, let all
 true *Englishmen* therefore raise him a
 more lasting Monument, by *Intombing*
 him in their *Hearts*, and resolve to ex-
 press their love to their *dead* Sovereign
 by their unfeigned Loyalty to their *Liv-*
ing one, our present Gracious King
 and Governour *James* the Second, who
 immediately upon his death succeeded
 to his Throne, *nature* being not more
 careful to prevent a dissolution of being,
 than the Constitutions of *England* are to
 prevent an *Inter-regnum* of Government,
 so that the same minute, which seems
 to threaten the involving our Isle in
 darkness and confusion, by the setting of
one, really revives our dying hopes, and
 dispels our sable Clouds, by the rising
 of *another* Sun, for whom I shall pray as
 the *Israelites* did for King *Solomon*. That
 God, by whom alone *Kings* Reign, and
 have their Governments Crowned with
 Peace and Felicity, may pour upon him
 the blessings of *Heaven*, in as great a
 measure

measure as upon his Royal *Predecessor*, and make his Throne far greater, than the Throne of our late *Sovereign* Lord King *Charles*.

His Funeral was privately Solemniz'd on the 14th of that Month, with as much decency and splendor as the time would permit, being conveyed from the *Painted Chamber* to the *Abby* under a Velvet Canopy, born by Gentlemen of the *Privy Chamber*, the Pall being supported by six Earls, the proceeding begun with the Servants of the *Nobility*, their *Royal Hignesses*, the *King*, the *Queen*, the *Queen Dowager*, and His own, who were followed by the *Barons*, *Bishops*, and others of the *Nobility*, according to their respective degrees, his Royal Highness the Prince of *Denmark* was chief Mourner, having the *Dukes* of *Somerset* and *Beaufort* in their Collars of the Order for his *Supporters*, and sixteen Earls for his *Assistants*, his Train being likewise born up by the Lord *Cornbury*, the Crown and Cushion were carried by one of the *Kings of Arms*, and the rest of the *Heraulds* with their Officers attended, and directed the Ceremony which was closed by the Band of *Gentlemen*.

tllemen Pensioners, and the Yeomen of the Guard. So soon as they entred the Abby, the *Dean* and *Prebends* of *Westminster*, with the whole *Quire* met the *Royal Corps*, and went before it to *Henry* the *Sevenths* Chappel, where it was interred in a Vault under the *East* end of the *South* Isle.

FINIS.

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